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• Roosevelt Asks Federal Policy For Resources

Special message to Congress tells of waste, urges plan to conserve use of 'vital' wealth.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Warning that "our energy resources are not inexhaustible yet we are permitting waste in their use and production," President Roosevelt, in a special message today called on Congress to study the problem of "these vital resources" with a view to drafting a national policy for their use and conservation.

At the same time, in a separate message, he urged an integrated Federal-State program for reduction of water pollution, possibly involving $20,000,000,000 of public and private expenditures in the next decade or two.

Court Vacancy Open

The President's recommendations were made in connection with twin reports by the National Resources Committee. They were offered just prior to Mr. Roosevelt's departure for the Caribbean to watch fleet maneuvers. Incidentally, at the White House today it was said that there would probably be no appointment to fill the Supreme Court vacancy until his return.

Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations were couched in general terms backed up by the more specific declarations in the detailed report of the National Resources Committee itself.

"Our resources of coal, oil, gas, and water power provide the energy to turn the wheels of industry," Mr. Roosevelt stated, "to service our homes and to aid in national defense. We now use more energy per capita than any other people, and our scientists tell us there will be a progressively increasing demand for energy for all purposes."

Integrated Plan Asked

The time has come, Mr. Roosevelt states, to consider not the questions of coal, oil, water power, and the like separately but as integrated parts of one vital problem. "Each of our great natural resources of energy affects the others," he declared. Agreeing that the problem could not be solved overnight he pointed out that some federal legislation affecting the energy resources will expire at the end of the fiscal year, other legislation at the end of a few more years. This report sets forth a useful frame of reference for legislative programs affecting these resources and illustrates another approach to the systematic husbandry of our natural resources.

Specific recommendations are contained in the report of the National Resources Committee itself.

The latter points to the acknowledged complexity of the problems involved, but adds:

"The problems of conservation which dictate these measures are not the result of passing emergencies. Rather they are continuing problems, and if they cannot be solved by the regulatory approach then we may anticipate with some confidence that there will emerge an insistent and eventually irresistible demand for public ownership and control."

In general the Resources Committee urges a broadening of Federal supervision and control over the vast energy resources which run modern civilization.

"Energy Reserves"

The study contains a unique survey of the Nation's "energy reserves." These are as follows:

(A) Coal of all ranks, 3,000,000,000 tons or the equivalent of 2,500,000,000,000 tons of bituminous coal. Total 1937 production—500,000,000 tons. Accumulated production, 23,000,000,000 tons.

(B) Petroleum in proven natural reservoirs, 15,000,000,000 barrels. Total 1937 consumption—1,250,000,000 barrels. These proven reserves are equal to about 4,000,000,000 net tons of equivalent bituminous coal.

(C) Proven natural gas reserves, from 60,000,000,000,000 to 100,000,000,000,000 cubic feet. Total 1937 consumption—2,325,000,000,000 cubic feet. The reserve is equivalent to 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 net tons of bituminous coal.

(D) Recoverable oil from oil shale estimated at 92,000,000,000 barrels, equivalent of 21,000,000,000 net tons of bituminous coal.

This oil is recoverable only at a cost far above the present cost of natural reservoir oil, and coal may provide liquid fuels at lower cost than shales.

(E) Feasible undeveloped water power sites, when market for their output exists, estimated to be capable of producing six times as much energy as those now developed, but only a little more than twice the electric energy produced in 1937 for public use by fuel and water power plants combined (64 per cent by fuel plants and 36 per cent by hydro plants).

President asks elimination of stream pollution: Page 4.

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Hungarian Premier

By a Staff Artist

Count Paul Teleki

Hungarian Count Placed at Head Of New Cabinet

BUDAPEST, Feb. 16 (AP)—Count Paul Teleki tonight was named Premier of Hungary and announced he was retaining all the Ministers of the previous Cabinet except Premier Bela Imredy.

Balint Homan was named to succeed Premier Teleki in the Education Ministry.

Thus the net result of the lively two-day Cabinet crisis was a Cabinet unchanged except for the addition of the Count, who was Education Minister under Dr. Imredy, as its head.

Count Teleki accepted the mandate of the Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, to form a Cabinet, only after 24 hours of urging.

Admiral Horthy was stated to have persuaded the Count that it was his patriotic duty to attempt to reconcile the factions which have been tying up legislative work by fighting over the Imredy program.

Dr. Imredy advocated curtailment of political rights of Jews, wanted to bar them from some work and limit their participation in other fields of employment.

His Foreign Minister negotiated Hungarian participation in the anti-Comintern pact fostered by Italy, Germany, and Japan.

Reports from the palace were that Admiral Horthy was emphasizing the need of a strong economic program almost as much as he was insisting on political peace.

Business generally reacted favorably to this. The Stock Market took an upward turn and among businessmen were heard expressions of optimism.

Child Labor Amendment Is Again Beaten

Legislative Committee immediately following the hearing votes against ratification.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law voted today to oppose ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment a half-hour after it had completed a public hearing on the measure.

The action means that ratification has been defeated once more in Massachusetts—unless the Legislature should adopt the unexpected procedure of overruling its Committee.

This year, ratification was defeated even more swiftly than usual. Instead of waiting several days to make their report, the Committee met immediately after the hearing, and those who were present voted.

On a basis of this vote, Representative Charles J. Innes, House Chairman of the Committee, filed an adverse report. He announced he would poll the rest of the committee promptly to learn their views.

Shelved for Two Years

"I filed the report, assuming a majority were opposed to ratification," he declared.

Since the Legislature is meeting for the first time on a biennial basis, the proposal is not likely to be revived before the session of 1941. In the meantime, a decision by the United States Supreme Court is expected as to whether the proposed Amendment, approved by Congress 14 years ago, is still alive or not.

It has been approved by 28 States, but rejected by fully as many States, some of which have since reversed themselves. Some authorities claim that these rejections have killed the Amendment.

Ratification of the Amendment "to eradicate the greatest curse known to America—the use of little kids in industry"—was urged at the State House hearing by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Those for and Against

Mr. Taylor headed a group of labor and civic organization representatives who favored ratification. Included were the Boston League of Women Voters, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Consumers League of Massachusetts.

Opposing the Amendment were clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University, who expressed his views in a letter to the Committee; and representatives of the Lutheran Ministers Conference and the Sentinels of the Republic.

They argued that the Amendment would give Congress unlimited power to interfere with the activity of children in the home and to interfere with their education.

Claims Misrepresentation

Anticipating these arguments, Mr. Taylor stated today that the purpose of the Child Labor Amendment, which provides that "the Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age," has been "deliberately misconstrued" by the opposition.

He stated that the opposition has charged the passage of the amend-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Advise Preferential Voting for Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas H. Mahony
Chairman of City P. R. Committee

George H. Hallett, Jr.
Secretary of National P. R. League

New York gain by P. R. voting cited to Boston: Page 9.

Tax Abatements Of $274,000 Are Issued in Boston

Tax abatements totaling $274,000 were granted to 52 Boston taxpayers, a list of recent decisions promulgated by the Appellate Tax Board revealed today. The decisions affected abatements sought over the years 1932 through 1937.

Of the 52 appellants, six benefited by abatements to such an extent that their total 1937 tax bill was lower in the aggregate than their tax bills of 1933, 1934, or 1935—despite the increase in tax rates over these years. And these six received over 40 per cent of the $274,000 total abatements granted to the 52 appellants.

Pay Lower Tax

Those appellants paying a lower real estate tax bill in 1937 than in previous years due to both lower valuations and abatements granted were, according to the official record, as follows:

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company, five parcels, total 1937 tax bill $145,600 as compared to $147,000 in 1934.

President and Fellows of Harvard College, property at 130-136 Federal Street, total 1937 tax bill $12,770 as compared to $13,170 in 1934.

George L. DeBlois, trustee, property at 18-32 Tremont Street, total 1937 tax bill $46,440 as compared to $48,100 in 1935.

Philip Stockton, property at 31 Commonwealth Avenue, total 1937 tax bill $774 as compared to $832 in 1935.

Bentley W. Warren, trustee, property at 163 Commonwealth Avenue, total 1937 tax bill $950 as compared to $984 in 1933.

Cleophee Robillard and Julia Theodora Dehon, property at 155

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Flemish Movement in Belgium Demands Federal-Type State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16—Cultural autonomy for the Flemish portion of Belgium's population as a first step toward reorganization of the Belgian State on the basis of a Federal system is now the clearly defined aim of the Flemish Movement. This is shown by the latest clash of French-speaking Walloons and the Flemish Nationalists which led to the fall of the Government of Dr. Paul Spaak.

The language quarrel is of long-standing, and it has been revived acutely of late by some of the Flemings through the destruction or tarring of combined French-Flemish bilingual street signs in Flemish-speaking Provinces. This is one of the main aspects of the problem still awaiting solution.

Even more intense in the present crisis, however, is the old dispute over activism. During the occupation by the Germans, the so-called Activists among the Flemings tried to make friends with the German occupiers from whom they expected Flemish autonomy.

Ban Put on Discrimination

Other Belgians therefore considered the Activists as traitors, and when Belgium's independence was restored in 1918 a merciless persecution of Activists, true or alleged, started. This action sent thousands of Flemings to prison. Several years after the end of the World War an official end was put to any discrimination of the Flemings, who as a national group were considered to be Activists, through adoption of an amnesty bill by both Chambers of Parliament in 1937.

Meanwhile the Government made sincere efforts to wipe out the old controversy over the Activist issue, the different tongues of the French-speaking-Walloons and the Flemish population, and the demands for equal rights for Flemings. It tried to apply the amnesty law as well as it knew how. But the problems were too difficult to enable the Spaaks Government to carry on.

Dr. Adrian Martens, an Activist of marked wartime German sympathy, was appointed by the Government as a member of the Royal Flemish Academy of Medicine. This evoked a loud protest from the Walloons which finally led to the fall of the Cabinet. So it is clear that the Flemish question is far from solved after all these years, and that on the contrary it has become more acute and urgent than ever before.

Cabinet Task Difficult

Brussels these days is beginning to feel that a new Government could most probably be successful only if Flanders were given full satisfaction as regards cultural autonomy—that is, the right to manage its own domestic administration independent of the Walloons, of Brussels, or of Francophiles, especially on all issues which are connected with the development of Flemish culture.

The problem of constructing a Cabinet to succeed that of Dr. Spaak has been complicated. Former Premier Henri Jaspar was asked by King Leopold to undertake the construction of the new Ministry but failed. The King then requested Hubert Pierlot to undertake the commission.

Meanwhile, M. Jaspar, who had served as Premier from 1926 to 1931, passed on. He was identified with the protests against the German actions during the occupation of Brussels, having been arrested on several occasions by German troops. M. Pierlot is a leader of the Walloon Roman Catholics.

In the meantime a Flemish united front is in the making. It is to comprise all Flemish political parties, Roman Catholics, Socialists, and Flemish Nationalists, as well as Flemish Ex-Soldiers' Unions, Flemish Tourists League, the Flemish Economic Union, and Flemish student organizations.

It is intended to form the biggest Flemish bloc ever known in the history of the Flemish movement which is to back the claim to complete cultural autonomy for Flanders, starting with the division of the Ministry of Public Education into Flemish and Walloon sections, according to plans recently developed by the Flemish Board of Culture which was inaugurated by the Government.

[As a part of its conciliatory effort, the Government recently changed the names of a number of Belgian cities to Flemish instead of French. Thus Ypres became Ieper, Louvain became Leuven, Mons became Bergen, and Grammont became Geeraardsberger.]

Democracy Arms: U.S. and Britain Speed Defenses

Administration program sweeps ahead in Senate and House—London to spend £580,000,000 in year on arms—Roosevelt overrode Army on planes?—Soviet mission to visit U. S.

The emergency national defense program swept ahead on a number of legislative fronts at Washington today, with the backing of Democrats and Republicans alike.

In the Senate, the Military Affairs Committee prepared swiftly to take up consideration of the Army part of the program, which had passed the House by 367 votes to 15 yesterday.

In the House, the naval section of the program was decisively approved in committee, and awaited early action by the House itself.

Responsibility was publicly fixed upon President Roosevelt for authorizing shipment of new type bombing planes to France, over the objections of Gen. Malin Craig, Army Chief of Staff. Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont made this statement, attributing it to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. At the same time, the War Department heard expert testimony that American plane producers will shortly build models even faster than the spectacular XP-38, which recently flew 400 miles an hour on its record-breaking transcontinental flight in a windless area and "without opening it up."

Meanwhile, formation of a Russian naval mission to visit the United States is taken as indicating plans for revival of Soviet efforts to contract for construction of battleships in American yards. Heightening of Russian naval plans is characterized in authoritative quarters as one of the stimuli behind German naval building and yesterday's announced plan for enlarging the Kiel Canal.

In Britain, the unprecedented scope of the rearmament program—calling for a £580,000,000 expenditure in the next fiscal year—is interpreted as a warning to the dictatorships that the democracies will eventually excel in the precarious race of rearmament.

British Rearmament Dominates Europe's Changing Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 16—Britain's decision to spend the unprecedented sum of £580,000,000 on armaments during the next financial year—from April, 1939, to April, 1940—is regarded in diplomatic circles here as calculated either to convince the Berlin-Rome Axis Powers that it is desirable to bring the present armaments competition to an early end, or to drive them into making war before Britain's vast effort alters the strategical situation decisively against them.

The British public has accepted without a flicker of an eyelid the extra burden in what a continental observer described as the Government's "staggering" decision. The only question asked is whether the money is likely to be spent to the best advantage. In this connection the revelation made yesterday by Gen. Sir Charles Harington, Governor of Gibraltar until last October, that at the time of the Sudeten crisis Gibraltar only had four anti-aircraft guns and no gas masks for the civil population has aroused severe comment. Critics point out that the Government had at that time been spending about £1,000,000 a day for nearly a year and they want to know why the defense of such a vital center as Gibraltar has been so neglected, especially in view of the strained relations with Italy ever since the Ethiopian war.

Navy Gets Largest Share

It is generally regarded as significant that the largest share of Britain's increased expenditure goes to the Navy, a Department in which Britain is already further ahead of any possible rivals than at any period in history prior to the World War. Sir Nevile Henderson, Ambas-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Defense Plans Tied Closely to Move For Neutrality Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A one-sided House vote of 367 to 15 sent the first section of the Administration emergency national defense program today to a Senate inclined to be slightly more critical, but where national defense is also a popular measure, enjoying almost as much Republican as Democratic support.

Passed in the House yesterday almost exactly as recommended by the Military Affairs Committee, the measure:

1. Authorizes procurement of enough new planes for the Army to bring its total air strength to 5,500 planes at a cost of about $300,000,000.
2. Expands the enlisted personnel of the Army Air Corps from 21,500 to 45,000, and raises the commissioned strength of the Army from 14,659 to 16,719. Of the increase 1,111 would be for the Air Corps.
3. Authorizes $23,750,000 to strengthen defenses of the Panama Canal.
4. Authorizes $34,500,000 for Army "educational" orders for schooling private industry in war manufactures.

Foreign Policy Debate

The measure won its decisive House victory after Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Majority Floor Leader, described the "volcanic" world situation as more threatening to the peace and security of the United States than conditions in 1914. Previously Republicans had raised doubts about the foreign policy of the Administration.

But that any such points made by either side in debate affected the voting on the bill is doubtful. Republicans made their weight felt by an attempt to limit Army airplane increases to 1,000 planes a year, thereby deferring achievement of the new 5,500 limit for three years. They mustered 136 votes on their point but were overridden by 183 Administration votes. On the final vote one Democrat, Representative John M. Houston of Kansas, and 14 Republicans voted against the measure. But their protest was drowned out in the thunder of "ayes" which swept across the floor.

Neutrality Revision

While the Administration national defense program—an essential to the background of its general foreign policy—was obtaining such general indorsement in the House, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made a cautious and tentative move in the direction of Neutrality Act revision—an even more vital objective of the Administration's foreign policy plans.

In a letter to Representative Sam McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary Hull suggested deferment of committee action on a bill to prohibit export of pig and scrap iron to Japan and China "until such time as the Congress may find it convenient to consider our neutrality policy in all its aspects."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah has already introduced resolutions in the Senate for revision of the neutrality acts. The further suggestion to Mr. McReynolds is assumed to indicate a continued hope on the part of the Administration that Congress will proceed to revise the neutrality statutes in the direction of greater discretion for the executive branch of the Government.

Program Moves Ahead

National defense is moving swiftly ahead at all legislative points. The Senate Military Affairs Committee expects to take up the Army measure brought over from the House this morning in the early future. In the meantime the naval part of President Roosevelt's $550,000,000 emergency national defense program was ready for the House after decisive approval in committee of all phases of its $68,400,000 naval base expansion program. Even the $5,000,000 item for developing an air base on Guam was left intact by the Committee.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee is still enmeshed in the

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Intimate Message from Washington

Swapping American Lard for German Harmonicas Doesn't Appeal to Packers —Whole Barter Plan Arouses Skepticism

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

According to word here which appears to be authentic, Swift & Co. of Chicago, the meat packers, aren't in the market for harmonicas. If you wonder what Swift & Co. care about harmonicas anyway, you have to go back into the complicated question of international trade which has become 10 times more complicated in recent days because of the German financial structure and its dependence upon barter in foreign exchange.

Before taking up harmonicas therefore, let us consider the question of Germany. There is no doubt that Germany needs lard. She is so pressed for fat that a substitute for butter is being made out of whale oil. The United States, of course, has plenty of lard to export. Germany also needs and wants grain, and the United States has an acute grain surplus.

Conditions like this lay the basis for the latest reports, carried in Associated Press dispatches and printed on the financial page of this paper Tuesday, that barter discussions are again under way. Germany, the reports say, will take American farm products, and in return send over quantities of German goods. In behalf of the program it is recalled that Secretary of State Hull, last week, said he didn't object to pure barter, uncomplicated by third parties or blocked marks, so long as it didn't interfere with his trade agreement program. It is recalled, too, that direct barter with Germany on a small scale has brought an exchange of California fruit and Virginia apples for German fertilizers.

Finally, Swift & Co. some years ago exchanged some of its meat products for German harmonicas, and made a slight profit on the deal it is understood.

Propaganda Charge Persists

Having said so much, however, one is forced to add that careful checks of the subject in Washington show tremendous obstacles in the way of the barter plan. In fact, the obstacles are so big and so well known as to raise the charge that Germany is not really hoping for immediate deals, but is really engaged in propaganda. This charge is heard today in official circles which may, however, be prejudiced. Anyway, here are the facts.

In the first place, the large Chicago packing houses have now declined to enter into deals with Germany which do not involve cash, it is reported on good authority. The step has been taken even though they have a big surplus of pork supplies. The exchange of pork for German harmonicas, and then the sale of the harmonicas in the United States, is just too complicated, they declare.

One of the biggest obstacles is the tariff position of Germany under the Hull Trade Agreements. Everytime Mr. Hull knocks a row of bricks off a tariff wall to one country in a trade agreement, a similar row of bricks is knocked off tariff walls to all other countries having reciprocal agreements. But Germany doesn't have such an understanding with the United States and can't have one so long as it sticks to the barter system and certain other trade practices.

In effect, this means that America's tariff wall is growing proportionately higher for Germany all the time in relation to other countries. German goods that are still coming over the tariff wall are headed by photographic supplies, fertilizers and chemicals; the chief of these is photographic supplies. But a German regulation makes photographic supplies available only for aski marks, which rules them out in direct barter transactions.

Plan Regarded as Nebulous

Another difficulty is the rather frank opposition of high officials of the Department of Agriculture. They are not convinced that such plans are practical. They have examined German regulations and believe they are too complicated for American use, and they ask what German goods could be offered in exchange for American farm products anyway. It is fair to say that the keynote of the whole official family in Washington to the German barter program is skepticism.

There is a final, very human obstacle. That is the refusal of some American importers to handle goods from Germany, even on a barter basis. Recently this found expression in the reported refusal of importers to handle German wine in a proposed exchange for American pork products. The importers declare that the "Made-in-Germany" stamp is not popular in the United States and that they do not care to risk retail sales of such goods.

Dr. William Tannenberg, First Secretary of the Germany Embassy, explained this week that discussions are still going on, and it is reported that farmers' co-operatives in the West have been approached on the subject by representatives working out of the German Consulate in Chicago. It is only fair to say, however, that the whole affair is extremely nebulous, that in particular it is hard to see what German goods could be given as the equivalent of the badly wanted American pork and grain products, and that official Washington regards the whole affair with caution or downright distrust.

Richard L. Strout

China Revolts About Brushes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An order issued by a Shanghai Chinese high school requiring the use of the Chinese writing-brush in preparing examination papers has created a great uproar, with opinion sharply divided into two camps.

Most of the students prefer to use fountain pens, known in Chinese as "self-coming-water pens," when writing either in foreign languages or Chinese. They find it more convenient and requiring less practice.

The brush is an instrument of artistry and skill, with corresponding drawbacks. It requires practice. Ink from a rubbed ink-slab must be prepared on each occasion, and as L. Z. Yuan remarked in discussing this vital issue in a local newspaper, "When the pen-brush is taken out from the cap the bristles are often stuck together and one has to chew it tenderly with the front teeth."

Older and more conservative Chinese generally endorse the school order as they have long deplored the younger generation's tendency toward short cuts and slackness in the older virtues.

"Brush and ink are part of our old civilization," they argue, "and we must uphold them." But the younger generation retorts, "Why should we return to the days when we printed our books on bamboo chips?" To which the oldsters patriotically retort, "Let us use the brush so that we may also use soft native paper instead of hard imported foreign paper!"

The Chinese business world and officialdom generally adheres to the brush despite the student inclination toward the foreign pen. In some cases, cumbersome Chinese typewriters are employed. Good calligraphy is still valued, and many college graduates who neglected the art of writing in their younger days are now practicing diligently.

Pearls! Not in Oyster Stew

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16 (AP)—Don't go fumbling around in a dish of oyster stew looking for pearls.

Frank Gardner Hale, jewel expert of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, says it isn't worth while.

"Nobody ever found a pearl of any consequence in an oyster stew or in a plate of oysters on half shell," he told a lecture audience here last night.

Mr. Hale dropped these other facts about gems:

The diamond is not the most valuable jewel and never was. The emerald is, having replaced the ruby.

"There is scarcely a flawless precious stone. Even diamonds usually are flawed. Just because a 'diamond' will scratch glass is no proof it is a diamond. 'French paste' will scratch glass just as well."

The "rubies" found in South Carolina aren't rubies at all. They are used widely "to make good sandpaper."

So far as natural scientists can learn there is no difference between an aquamarine and an emerald except the shade of green.

"Any emerald of more than two carats is either flawed or synthetic. The chief trouble with synthetic diamonds is that they are too perfect."

"There is no such thing as an uncut stone. Those that appear uncut are just cut that way."

Italy to Teach Politics and War

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Fascist Grand Council early today approved a new Italian "School Charter" which combines training for politics and war with scholarship in the Fascist conception of education.

Students would be required to belong to Fascist organizations.

The charter, laying down broad new principles of Fascist education, declared that the school "forms the human and political conscience of the new generations." It said:

"In the Fascist order the scholastic age and the political age coincide. The school, the GIL (Italian Fascist Youth Organization), and the GUF (Fascist University Students' Organization) form together one unitarian instrument of Fascist education.

"Obligation to participate in them constitutes scholastic service due from citizens from their first years to the twenty-first year. Such service consists in going to school and belonging to the GIL from the fourth to the fourteenth year, and continuing in the latter until the twenty-first year, even for those who drop out of school. University students must belong to the GUF."

The charter said the education of Fascist youth "looks to their moral and cultural formation and, in harmony with the educational ends of the GIL, to their political and war-like preparations."

The charter was drafted and read by the Minister of Education, Giuseppe Bottai, who described it as a companion to the Fascist Charter of Labor.

Signor Bottai described the charter as a reform of Italy's educational system rather than a reform within the existing system. He said laws would be passed putting into effect the new general aims.

Britain Embarks on Huge Armament Program

(Continued from Page 1)

sador to Germany, in a speech in Berlin yesterday appealing for solid friendship between the two countries stressed the fact that Britain is a maritime power while Germany is a Continental one.

But Reichsführer Hitler's recent decisions and speeches do not encourage the belief that he accepts this definition. The announcement yesterday that the Kiel Canal is to be widened is accepted here as an indication that Herr Hitler means to build even bigger battleships than the 35,000-ton Bismarck that was launched Feb. 14. Coupled with Germany's recent decision to build up to parity with Britain in submarine tonnage, these developments have an ominous ring about them to British ears.

So far as the Rome end of the axis is concerned Britain's concentration of effort on building up its fleet is calculated to bring home the fact that the maintenance of communications between Italy and its Colonial Empire will in the future be even more dependent on British good will than it is today. It should, therefore, tend to diminish the effectiveness of the maneuver, which Italy has found so successful in the past and which it has been repeating in recent weeks in re-enforcing the garrison of Libya, for it is no use having a big garrison where it is liable to be cut off from its base. Under the Rome Agreement last year Premier Mussolini promised to reduce the Libya garrison to its peacetime figure, which is understood to be about 30,000. Yesterday, however, Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, officially informed the British Ambassador, the Earl of Perth, that the total was up to 60,000 again.

Reason for Increase

The reason for the increase this time is supposed to be the tension with France over Spain. Egyptians point out that the French-Tunisian frontier is protected by what is virtually an African Maginot Line and that, as the Egyptian frontier is practically unfortified, an attack on Egypt would be much easier. As Britain is equally concerned with France over the Spanish issue, in view of the close Anglo-Egyptian alliance, it is conceded here that the Egyptian fears cannot be dismissed as groundless.

The apparent approach of the final act in the Spanish tragedy gives the Axis powers opportunity to show what they intend to do about Britain's decision to checkmate their expansionist programs by drawing on its vastly greater spending power. Signor Mussolini had been expected to throw some light on the matter in a speech at Turin Feb. 11, but this has been postponed until after the election of the new Pope.

According to Sir Charles Harington, General Franco, the Spanish Insurgent leader, is extremely anxious to get rid of both his Fascist allies and Sir Charles also declared that there had been so much friction between the Germans and the Italians themselves, especially the airmen, that their camps had to be separated by putting a Spanish one between them.

Meanwhile Count Ciano will visit Warsaw Feb. 25 in an effort to get Polish support for the Rome end of the axis. But Polish observers here are skeptical about the possibility of close co-operation between the two countries at the present time. Relations between Poland and Germany are not very cordial just now owing to the activities of National Socialists among members of the German minority in Poland.

The Axis combination has also received a temporary setback in Czecho-Slovakia where a number of Czech National Socialists were arrested yesterday. A speech of Ernst Kundt, leader of the German minority in Prague, Feb. 14, shows that the Germans are not having things all their own way in Czecho-Slovakia despite the terms of the Munich accord.

In Hungary one of the chief reasons for Premier Bela Imredy's fall was the widespread desire throughout the country to resist German domination. Indeed, observers hold that change of Premiers in both Hungary and Yugoslavia may in the end tend to weaken Axis Powers in central Europe.

But the eyes of Europe today are more on Britain's rearmament and the effect it will have on the dictatorships than on rise and fall of Cabinets and temporary changes of sentiment in smaller States.

British-Spanish Ties Seen

LONDON (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles H. Harington, former Governor of Gibraltar, told the Royal Empire Society Feb. 15 that Reichsführer Hitler had threatened to use Spanish airdromes as a base for German bombers during Europe's September crisis over Czecho-Slovakia.

"I understand that Franco (the Insurgent General) wished to be neutral," Sir Charles said. "Hitler told him he could be but that he (Hitler) would use his bombers from Spanish airdromes."

Sir Charles disclosed that during the September crisis when he was Governor of Gibraltar he "had only four anti-aircraft guns—two at each end of the rock."

"I am told things are very different now," he said. "Gibraltar daily grows stronger."

He predicted General Franco "will not be dictated to by either Hitler or Mussolini," and "will turn to Britain for friendship" after the war is over.

Soviet Naval Mission for U. S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (AP)—Soviet circles were silent today regarding the purpose of the forthcoming trip of a Naval Mission to the United States, but it was generally assumed the journey was in line with the Government's announced policy to build a first-class fleet.

Some quarters expressed the belief Russia intends to revive plans for construction of a part of her fleet in American shipyards.

Others believed the Mission, headed by Admiral I. S. Isakoff, Vice-Commissar of the Navy, would seek dockyard equipment and marine engines with the idea of doing the actual construction work in Soviet yards.

In August, 1937, a proposal to build two or three large battleships in American shipyards fell through because the United States Government objected to a provision that American naval officers conduct the tests of the completed ships before delivery.

Under terms of trade agreements recently signed with Premier Mussolini, the Soviet Union is counting on the early delivery of a small cruiser built in Italy.

Members of the Naval Mission already have obtained visas for entry into the United States, it was learned, but the date of their departure has not been announced.

In diplomatic circles significance was attached to the fact that Lieut.-Col. Philip R. Faymonville, Military Attache of the United States Embassy, departed this afternoon for an assignment in the United States.

Colonel Faymonville is credited with being an outstanding authority on the Soviet defense situation and is highly regarded by red army and navy men.

Whether the arrangements for the Isakoff mission to the United States mean possible Soviet negotiations for building battleships in American shipyards was a matter of conjecture in diplomatic quarters.

It was recalled there was some interest in the United States about a year ago in connection with reported Soviet proposals to build a dreadnaught in American yards.

Keil Plans Laid to Russia

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP)—Soviet Russia's naval rearmament was reported today to be chiefly responsible for Germany's decision to enlarge and modernize the Kiel Canal.

Weyer's Naval Handbook, which appeared last December, stated that the Soviet Navy was building three battleships, two of 35,000 tons and one of 40,000 tons, besides numerous other warships. The Handbook said the capital ships would carry nine 16-inch guns.

This information, it was said, created a sensation in German naval and military circles.

Naval sources said that doubling the width of the Kiel Canal bed, announced yesterday as part of Germany's "reconstruction program," would enable the National Socialists to sent their new Navy into the Baltic within a short time, should necessity demand.

They pointed out that the bulk of Germany's naval power, especially capital ships, always is stationed at bases along the North Sea coast.

The modernized canal, they said, would put Germany in the position to counteract any Soviet naval encroachments in the Baltic.

Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

tangled French aircraft procurement question, but hopes to get into the clear by late today. It heard four witnesses yesterday in further attempt to obtain all details of the secrecy-surrounded affair.

Today the same Committee heard two key participants in the French affair for the second time, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, after which Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont availed himself of partial removal of secrecy injunctions to disclose salient features of Committee testimony. He disclosed, for example, that Mr. Morgenthau, in defending his part in the matter, repeatedly asserted that he has been acting "at the request of the President."

Senator Austin also disclosed that Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff of the Army, had objected to the sales to France on the ground that it might interfere with the American procurement program and might deprive the Army of the type of bombing plane in which the French representative was a passenger.

But, according to Senator Austin, "The President discussed the matter with Mr. Morgenthau and the Secretary of the Navy and according to Mr. Morgenthau's testimony, issued instuction to the various departments to go ahead with the negotiations."

In brief, the Administration finds itself progressing very nicely with its combination national defense-foreign policy program. There is every indication that it will succeed in smoothing over the French airplane incident. Its arms authorization bills are moving along in Congres as swiftly as the most optimistic supporter could have wished. Isolationist opposition seems so disorganized and uncertain that the Administration forces are venturing to push their Neutrality Act revision hopes out into the open.

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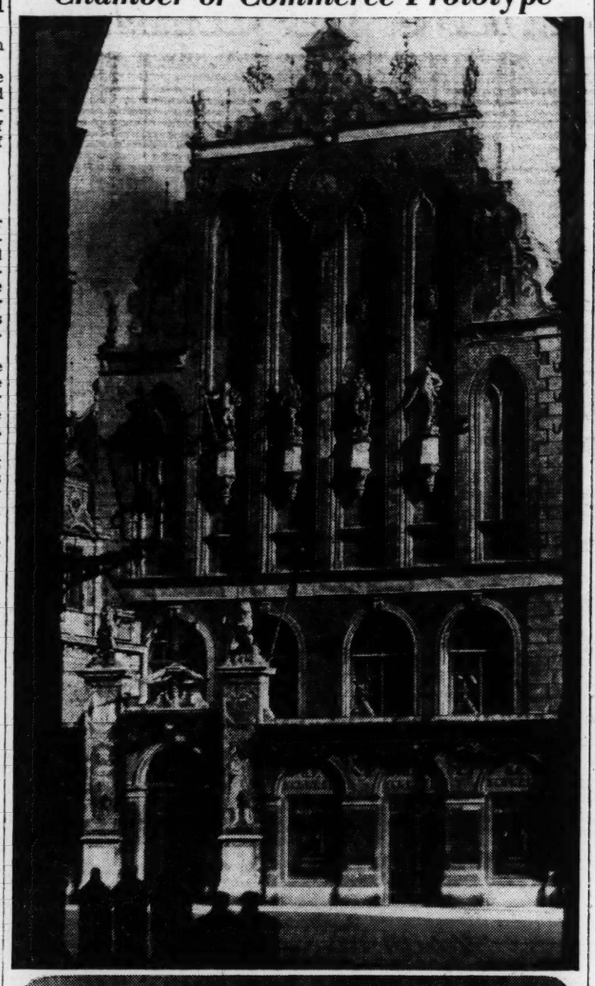
Chamber of Commerce Prototype



By Permission of the "Black Head" Organization

Relics of Ancient Riga

Upper: Clubhouse of association of travelers and traders dating back to Medieval times. Lower: Silver dish, still in use, representing Phaëthon struck down by Zeus while charioteering on the clouds.

Ancient Riga Clubhouse Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA—A milk woman coming to town early one morning was the means of saving one of Riga's oldest and most remarkable buildings—the House of Black-Heads. She noticed smoke pouring out of the windows and called the fire brigade.

By hard work the firemen succeeded in preserving for posterity a remarkable medieval building and valuable furniture, silver, Venetian lustres, and portraits of Swedish and Russian monarchs who at one time and another ruled over this region.

The House, erected between 1330 and 1334, was taken over by the Black-Head Company, an organization which existed in various Baltic towns in 1477. Members were mostly business men from Germany, agents and travelers, drawn from the younger class of merchants, and mostly unmarried men. Their patron saint was St. Mauritius, an early Ethiopian martyr, and in honor of him the Company has the head of a Moor for its emblem.

The original aim was to defend the interests of members in the towns and countries where they traveled, and to assist them in their dealings with government institutions. Social gatherings, pageants, tournaments, and archery meetings were fostered. Social relief work was also carried on; and help was given not only to needy members of the organization itself but to widows and orphans of former "Black-Heads" to churches, schools, hospitals and asylums.

Many monarchs formerly visited the House, and brilliant entertainments were arranged in their honor. On such occasions the members of the Company decked themselves out bravely in light blue uniforms and three-cornered hats decorated with white ostrich feathers, and rode on horseback to meet their visitors. Peter the Great and Catherine the Great of Russia, Emperor Joseph II of Austria, and Alexander and Nicholas I and II of Russia, are on the roll of the illustrious. The last monarch to visit Black-Head House was King Gustav V of Sweden, who was particularly interested in the Company's silver collection. During the seventeenth century new members were required to make gifts to the organization, and valuable silver vessels presented in that period are among the treasures remaining.

U. S. Arms Sale Irks Hitler

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP)—A sharp attack on the United States rearmament policy and its sale of war materials to European countries was made today by Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter in comment on Britain's new armaments loan.

The news from London occupied the front pages of all Berlin's morning newspapers.

Herr Hitler's paper, however, declined to criticize Britain, saying, "It always has been our opinion in judging British defense policy that it is up to the English alone to determine which measures are necessary for defense of the British Empire."

But of United States armament the Beobachter said it regretted that the tempo of rearming was determined by states whose national requirements did not justify such measures.

"We are thinking primarily of the United States which not only under a deliberately false pretext of 'the threatening of America' increases its own armaments by leaps and bounds, but also today in the midst of peace the United States appears in Europe as supplier of war material on a large scale and thus increases international tension emanating from this wave of armaments."

[The French Embassy in Washington yesterday announced the purchase of 500 more American-made war planes to supplement France's own manufactures.]

Some slight irritation toward Britain also was expressed in Herr Hitler's newspaper over a reference in the British White Paper to the British willingness to negotiate armament limitations.

In the Boebachter's opinion this reference "easily tends to misunderstandings," because of Herr Hitler's "frequent" limitation proposals.

"The British Government was unable to obtain consideration of these valuable contributions by its close friends," the Boebachter remarked.

The paper also called attention to certain "ill logic" in the British armament policy in so far as "it comes immediately after the peace of Munich praised highly by the Chamberlain Government which now has started a feverish armament campaign in its own country."

Dairy Herds Increase

North Carolina dairy herd improvement associations gained 19 herds and 676 additional cows in 1938.

British Navy to Treble Strength in Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The importance that Britain is attaching to airplanes as a defense measure for keeping open the trade routes of the sea is stressed by the recent announcement here that the Navy is to more than treble its air power.

By the year 1942, the personnel of the Naval Air Arm is to be increased from 3,000 to 10,000. During this time the first-line strength of the Fleet's Air Force, measured in planes, is to be increased from 200 to more than 500.

The Navy now has seven aircraft carriers and five more are building. It has its own special corps of short-service flying officers, employed solely on air duties.

It is just 19 months since the Navy, following long and hotly-contested discussions, took full control of the Fleet Air arm, which had previously been a part of the Royal Air Force.

The Army in Britain is still without an Air Force of its own. The Government view is that divided control, with a certain amount of liaison, is best for the Army and Air Force considering the special jobs they have to do. Both are, it is said, largely defensive forces, and the British Air Force is most important as a defense against attack by other aircraft. So far as the Army needs airplanes in its tactics, such airplanes are provided by the special Army Co-operation Squadrons. Separate control, it is believed, would hamper the full development of military aviation.

Britain's quest for more planes has taken it not only to Canada, which is to deliver a number of Hampden-type bombers in 1940, but also to Australia and New Zealand, to which dominions Sir Donald Banks, Permanent Undersecretary for War, and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, have set out to explore possibilities for additional manufacture of aircraft.

Home Protective Measures

Meanwhile home protective measures are keeping pace with the newly announced additional arms program, including two more battleships and another £800,000,000 to be borrowed for defense. Within a few weeks the Government is to start the distribution of free air raid shelters to householders who cannot afford to pay for them. These shelters will be loaned to families considered in the danger zone, provided their incomes do not exceed £5 a week.

The shelters, of which nearly 10,000,000 are to be distributed, are designed to accommodate four to six persons. This project for so-called "back-yard mail-order" shelters is meeting a certain amount of criticism on the ground that the shelters will be ineffective, but the Government is planning to spend £25,000,000 on it. Another project specifies compensation to be allowed to Air Raid Precaution workers in the event of injury.

The Government's Labor supporters are also agitating for the construction of subterranean car parks beneath the squares and open places of the cities, while a new plan for the construction of a number of refugee camps for civilians, costing another £1,000,000, has been announced.

Mobilization of Transport

A further plan to be put in operation without delay is that for the mobilization of Britain's privately-owned road transport vehicles—including some 500,000 trucks, and for the immediate national control of gasoline and oil in time of emergency.

That the possibility of such emergency is not considered remote may be gathered from an appeal recently issued by the Air Council to British employers to release men enrolled as Royal Air Force reserve and volunteer pilots for continuous training over periods of six months. Such men would operate in first line Air Force squadrons in the event of fighting.

The total personnel of the Air Force is expected to reach 100,000 active airmen by next June. Between last March and November the personnel had increased from 69,000 to 85,000.

Figures for the Navy show that naval vessels under construction Jan. 1, 1939, totaled 544,000 tons, as compared with 139,300 tons four years earlier. During 1939 60 warships are scheduled to be added to the navy.

Canada Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada, in an effort to make up for backwardness in military equipment, is expected to boost defense estimates from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 this year. Vulnerability by air for a Nation hitherto protected by water and ice has brought particular stress on the Air Force, although the question whether the new planes should be ordered from privately owned plants or should be built by Government factories has yet to be completely settled. Meanwhile the Government has had 1,300 business firms surveyed with a view to assessing the potential capacity "for the production of warlike stores."

An interesting sideline on defense is the enlistment of large numbers of fishermen and their boats for service in the "fishermen's reserve."

Australia Speeds Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The Commonwealth Government's decision to speed up defense preparations calls for the expenditure of £63,000,000 in the next three years. That represents an increased expenditure of £20,000,000 over the three-year program announced as recently as last March.

The expanded program, it is generally conceded, represents the maximum possible, short of national mobiliation of all the man power and material resources of the Nation.

Eighty-two per cent. or £51,660,000 of the £63,000,000 of the money required for defenses, will be spent in Australia.

Except for £1,250,000 which will go to the United States to pay for 50 Lockheed Hudson planes, the remainder will be spent in Great Britain.

Comparing the March and December defense estimates, the principal increases of projected expenditure are: On the Navy, from £15,933,000 to £20,548,000; Army, from £11,612,000 to £19,704,000; Air Force, from £12,512,000 to £16,444,000; Munitions Supply, from £3,057,000 to £4,855,000.

Outstanding in the new program is the decision to fortify Port Moresby, Papua.

By 1941, the Royal Australian Navy will have in commission five cruisers, four eccort vessels, two destroyers, 12 motor torpedo boats, and one surveying ship. Naval personnel will have been increased from 4,550 to 6,770.

The destroyers, virtually miniature cruisers, and the 12 motor torpedo boats, with a speed of 50 knots, are to be built in Australia.

As for the Army, an intensive recruiting campaign is already in progress to raise the strength of the militia from 35,000 to 70,000 men.

Under the new defense program, the permanent forces will be expanded to approximately 10,000 for fixed coast and anti-aircraft defenses and the permanent staff of the militia.

The first line strength of the Royal Australian Air Force is to be 18 squadrons of 212 planes. With necessary reserves, the total number of planes will reach approximately 800.

A citizen force squadron is to be established at Townsville, North Queensland. Townsville is 650 miles from Port Moresby.

Immediately the new defense program had been explained to the House of Representatives, Treasurer Richard G. Casey sought authority for a £10,000,000 loan. This is in addition to the £10,000,000 loan for which authority was obtained last April, out of which commitments amounting to £8,500,000 had already been made.

"The Government contemplates raising some money on the British market," Mr. Casey explained.

An additional reason for putting through this development of the arms program has been the need of New Zealand for guns of similar type and its inability to obtain them from Britain. The New Zealand Government has frankly adopted air defense as the only possible defense against raiding warships, both because of the greater rapidity of action and the lower cost for a really effective instrument. It still lacks, however, sufficient anti-aircraft armament to cover weak spots and is understood to be looking to Australia to supply this.

Spain Weighs Peace or War

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Peace or more war in Spain appeared today to depend on high officers of the Spanish Republic.

The first parley, between the moderate wing of the Spanish Government suing for peace with the Insurgents and those trying to carry on the civil war, ended in deadlock. Further talks were anticipated.

Behind closely guarded gates of the Spanish Embassy in the Champs Elysées quarter, Manuel Azaña, self-exiled but still President of Spain, held out for peace.

With him were his two highest ranking envoys, Marcelino Pascua, Ambassador to Paris, and Pablo de Azcarate y Florez, Ambassador to London.

The Madrid Foreign Minister, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, arrived by plane from Madrid to act for Premier Juan Negrin, who wants a continuance of the war.

With him were Gen. Vicente Rojo, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Gen. Hidalgo de Cisneros, Chief of the Air Force.

Spanish quarters understood Señor del Vayo brought two messages to Señor Azaña: a report from Gen. Jose Miaja that the central Madrid-Valencia zone, the last left to the Government, could be defended if food and arms were assured; a request from Premier Negrin that Señor Azaña not resign but return at once to Madrid.

Señor Azaña was understood to have replied that further resistance was futile and that Premier Negrin's Cabinet should resign to permit a new government to negotiate for peace.

Senator Léon Berard, expected to go again to Burgos, Insurgent Capital, as the French Government's emissary, conferred with Finance Minister Paul Reynaud. This renewed reports in informed quarters that France and Britain were offering the Insurgents large credits to sway them from Italian and German influence.

Señor del Vayo postponed his return to Madrid in order to continue his talks with Señor Azaña. Rumors in diplomatic and Chamber of Deputy circles said the Spanish Foreign Minister might remain here to assist ultimately in peace negotiations.

Italy's Troops Remain

ROME (AP)—A Foreign Office bulletin said Feb. 16 that Italy's Legionnaires would remain in Spain until Gen. Francisco Franco had announced the Italians' task was finished.

The statement said that until then Italian troops fighting with General Franco would not be withdrawn. It was issued by Informazione Diplomatica, Foreign Office service.

It also said moves by Great Britain and France toward recognizing General Franco's regime as Spain's legal Government were viewed in Rome with "absolute tranquillity."

Those countries, it declared, must realize that "existing solidarity" between Spain and Italy would continue as strong as ever.

Corsica Acts to Placate Italy

AJACCIO, Corsica, Feb. 16 (AP)—Anti-Italian demonstrations in this French Island Department led authorities yesterday to act swiftly against disturbances that Italy might interpret as "provocations" favorable to Fascist colonial aspirations.

A heavy police guard was placed around the Italian Consulate after a band of "Young Corsicans" singing French National songs shattered windows of the Consulate last night and demonstrated against Fascist demands for parts of the French Empire.

Corsican police pushed an investigation to discover the identity of the leaders.

With banners and slogans the demonstrators answered an Italian press campaign for the satisfaction of what Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano on Nov. 30 called Italy's "natural aspirations." The unofficial Fascist agitation has mentioned particularly Corsica and Tunisia, French North African Protectorate, as well as Nice, Savoy and Djibouti, French port on the Gulf of Aden.

Magazine Backs Italy

By the Associated Press

The Italian Foreign Affairs Review Relazione Internationale yesterday predicted that Italy would get Corsica even if it had to fight for it.

"Sooner or later Corsica must be returned to the lap of the Motherland," the Review asserted. It said that Corsica must be added to Tunisia, Djibouti and Suez Canal concessions as Italy's "just claims" on France, and charged the French with having fortified Corsica against Italy.

Ownership of Corsica, the magazine said, "is a fundamental element of the Italian system of security."

Corsica is due north of Sardinia, an Italian Island, and 54 miles west of the Italian mainland. Romans established themselves here before the birth of Christ, and Genoa sold sovereignty over Corsica to France by a treaty of May 15, 1768. Sovereignty was offered Great Britain by fighting Corsicans, but in 1815 it was restored to France.

French Premier Edouard Daladier visited Ajaccio, the capital, Jan. 2 to answer Italian claimor for the Island and told Corsicans that France would protect them. He heard declarations from Corsicans that "we belong to France."

U. S. Fleet Visits Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Feb. 16 (AP)—The United States Mediterranean squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Henry E. Lackey, arrived in Corsican waters today for a week's courtesy visit.

The cruiser Omaha and the destroyers Badger and Jacob Jones, which form the Squadron, are asked each year by the French Government to move out of their usual base at Villefranche, on the Riviera, to leave the harbor free for the "Battle of Flowers" which climaxes the pre-Lenten Carnival season.

Corsican newspapers, concerned during recent weeks with Fascist demands that France hand over Corsica to Italy, professed to see the visit as a reinforcement of "the affectionate sympathy which unites France to the great American democracy."

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Medical Plan Held Unlikely Unless States Snap It Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The present thinking of the United States runs adversely to compulsory sickness insurance and for that reason there is no immediate likelihood of its adoption throughout the country, it is conceded here among leading supporters of the insurance system.

Many friends of the plan feel that a compulsory system could not now get through Congress.

The possibility of a national system of compulsory medical insurance centralized in Washington like the Social Security Board with its national handling of old-age annuities is definitely not being considered.

On the other hand, if the Federal Government should enact legislation offering Federal funds to the states to encourage them to set up voluntary or compulsory sickness insurance systems, it is forecast by leading authorities on state Government that adoption of these systems over the country would be extremely rapid.

States Quick to Act

Within three years after the Federal Government passed legislation offering Federal money to the states to stimulate them in setting up old-age assistance systems, experts on state Government note that every state came in.

They think that though perhaps not so quickly, sickness insurance would be developed the same way through Federal grants-in-aid.

The plan of Federal aid is now being prepared for introduction in Congress by Robert F. Wagner, United States Senator from New York, it is understood here.

The insurance feature of Senator Wagner's bill comprises only a part of it. The Senator will urge appropriations chiefly for medical care for the indigent and for the lower paid classes of workers.

His legislation, it is reported, will also offer Federal money to any state setting up a sickness insurance system, voluntary or compulsory.

Under such a law, any state which adopted a voluntary plan of insurance would receive dollar for dollar from the Federal Government to match the state appropriation.

If a state adopted a compulsory system of insurance, similarly it would draw on the Federal Government for funds equivalent to its own for the operation of the insurance system.

Federal grants-in-aid to the states was the method of developing nationally a system of sickness insurance recommended by the Technical Committee on Medical Care. The Committee's report furnishes the background and base of Senator Wagner's legislation, the committee being composed of officials in a number of departments of the Federal Government.

Co-ordinated System

In short, if sickness insurance is coming in America under Federal stimulus, the design of its advocates is a series of State systems co-ordinated nationally through the Federal Government, following the pattern of unemployment insurance. In this program a beginning would be made in one State, others would be added, and the movement encouraged until all came in.

Because of the lack of public interest in compulsory sickness insurance, it is expected by local enthusiasts that the Wagner bill, if adopted, will lead only to voluntary systems, without recourse to the pay-roll taxes on wage earners and employers which are customary features of a compulsory system.

A voluntary system would naturally be much smaller than a compulsory one.

However, when the Federal Treasury is opened to the States, it is the rule that they rush to take the fullest advantage of the Federal cash made available to them, according to authorities on State Government.

Further, voluntary systems of sickness insurance tend always to become compulsory, declares the American Medical Association.

"Every compulsory system has been preceded by a fairly extensive voluntary system," observes the A. M. A. in one of its publications on this subject.

Compulsion Termed Essential

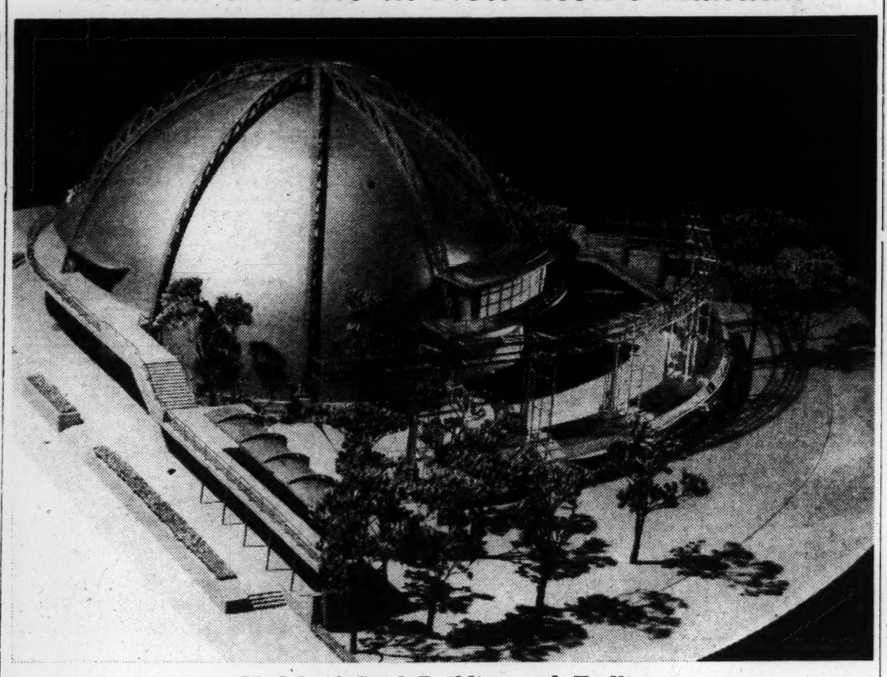
"Without some form of compulsion, voluntary insurance fails of its objective of distributing the cost of sickness among large classes of the population with even approximate fairness. The young and healthy will not join and the aged and sickly, if accepted, will raise the cost to a prohibitive point, and, if rejected, remove protection from those most in need.

"Sickness insurance cannot distribute the burden of sickness among the low income classes unless it is compulsory."

How fast the trend toward voluntary and thence toward compulsory insurance might set in if the Wagner bill passes depends in part, it seems evident, on the amount of Federal influence on the States to introduce insurance systems.

Up to the present time, California and New York have taken an outstanding interest in sickness insurance.

Pleasure Dome in New York's Xanadu



Model of Steel Building and Trellis

Designed for showing advanced methods of metal construction, and for both indoor and outdoor exhibition of products.

Stainless Steel Building Roofed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Completion of the roof of the dome-shaped United States Steel Subsidiaries' Building at the New York World's Fair is announced here, with the promise that its novel "inside-out" design, showing how structural steel members support modern buildings, will be among the popular exhibits. A stainless steel structure, it will act as a reflector of the sun's rays by day and of flood lights at night. It rises up to a height of 66 feet and spreads to an extent of 132 feet.

Inside the building, exhibits will depict the art of steel-making from the processing of ore to the finished steel strip. The entrance hall will contain a panorama of murals and displays portraying the human side of steel work. Other exhibits will show the part steel plays in modern America and will present phantasies of the possible future of steel.

Batista's Role in Caribbean Signalizes His Rising Power

Havana, Feb. 16 (AP)—A vast crowd turned out today to welcome Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, home from his second venture into open diplomacy in the Americas—a good-will trip to Mexico.

Together with Colonel Batista's earlier visit to the United States, this trip is taken as indication that the unofficial ruler of this Island's politics is ready to open a new era of active foreign policy for Cuba.

Cuba Under Batista
First of Two Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The emergence of a new and unpredictable figure on the scene of inter-American diplomacy — Col. Fulgencio Batista, strong man of Cuban politics—is signalized today by the completion of two goodwill trips to Mexico City and Washington by the erstwhile domestically inclined Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army.

Colonel Batista's record and policies thus become of primary interest to the Caribbean powers. It is not impossible that he has risen to a position where he can control interests which formerly he served.

Born among the common folk, Colonel Batista in ten years has risen through the ranks of Cuban society until today he is at the top and virtually controls the Government. In this rapid rise he has learned to understand the Cuban as perhaps few people do.

On the basis of this understanding, Colonel Batista has built up a regime which in some way answers needs of every element in Cuban life.

It is not a frictionless system. Colonel Batista is resented in political circles and feared in some degree by most business men, yet his position seems to be more secure every day. In broad outlines, these are the foundation of his system:

(1) Colonel Batista has built a large army, a well disciplined and promptly paid body. With it he has established law and order. By putting down strikes and revolutions with unusual promptness he has gained the support of the conservative and business interests. Commerce and industry look to him as the stabilizing force in Cuba and take to him directly their complaints and problems, rather than to the Civil Government, even though there is considerable and costly army patronage to contend with.

Politics the Life of the People

(2) Realizing that the Cuban is a potential statesman in any walk of life, and even though he says: "The people cannot be deprived of politics." Therefore he has allowed the multi-party system to continue. On the surface this system is, as Cuban Ambassador Fraga said recently, one in which "all political ideologies, from the representatives of the extreme right to those of the extreme left are allowed to live a life that is free, public, respected and guaranteed."

However in the elections of the past several years, Col. Batista by remaining in the background and throwing his support at the crucial moment on the side of one party or another, has succeeded in making a majority of the Assembly subservient to his ideas.

He considers the Cubans' desire for political activity and the party strife to which it leads a result of the extremely rapid growth of democratic institutions after the achievement of Cuban independence.

"Too many in the past have grown up with impractical and Utopian ideas which will not work," he says, but which politicians are ready to fight for in and out of the Assembly until "politics have become a handicap to capable men" who would bring about good government.

To insure a more healthful political life in the future, "the Army proposes to educate the masses in such a form that in the future they will know their rights as human citizens and will jealously defend these rights." The Army will also see that the people are taught a "spirit of realism" that will remove the stigma that lies on Cuba of being a hotbed of revolution.

Remote Political Control

Meanwhile political life will go on, directed from the office of the Chief of Staff by an intricate system of remote control.

(3) For the bulk of his support Colonel Batista relies on the peasant and on the plantation worker. In order that this support may be effective, besides giving a "political education," Colonel Batista has undertaken to do away with illiteracy and to bring about a thorough, if guided moral and social regeneration of the masses, again with the help of the Army. This program is financed by a tax of nine cents on every bag of raw sugar, by utilizing the income of the national lottery and by reducing the salaries of high officials.

In the first place he has created a Civic-Military Institute which sends into the remotest villages of the interior qualified teachers with the rank of sergeant. These teachers are trained in a special military normal school. In each village a school has been founded, which besides giving primary education serves as a "rural areas club" and as a neighborhood meeting place. In this way adult peasants can benefit by the cultural program of the Cuban Army.

Steady Army Infiltration

Army men are now employed in over 1100 of these rural schools and many more assist in the other activities of the Corporative Board of Education, Health and Welfare which directs the program.

A network of this size is potentially a powerful propaganda machine and fear has been expressed that Colonel Batista is contemplating a complete militarization of education on the pattern set by Hitler and Mussolini. Nevertheless, these reforms have been appreciated by the people and they give thanks to Colonel Batista and not to the Civic Government which still has the doubtful pleasure of collecting taxes and being blamed for everything that goes wrong.

With the Army functioning as an executive arm of the Government and taking over duties that belong to the Departments of Interior, of Labor, of Agriculture, of Finance, and even Justice, it becomes difficult to determine just what position Colonel Batista holds. His opponents claim that he has made President Laredo Bru "a decorative figure, a legal fiction," and one learns that Colonel Batista issues most proclamations of official policy himself. When one hears him admit that he has been instrumental in ousting one president after another because they have disagreed with his policies, the inquirer into Cuban affairs cannot help but wonder whether the accusation is true or not. On being asked why he overthrew former President Grau, Colonel Batista answered somewhat obliquely:

Feels People are With Him

"As a matter of personal egotism I am proud of what I have accomplished. I feel that our work is rested in the aspirations of the Cuban people, that they, no matter what the politicians say, are behind us."

Another time he stated:

"My Army has no desire to enter politics, but we have been forced to take a hand in the affairs of the nation . . . The Army is always subordinate to civil power, but where the latter proves itself too weak to cope with the situation, the military authority must step in."

In this vein are all Colonel Batista's explanations. He believes that he and his Army have a mission to perform which must not be interfered with by party politics.

If one regards the regime of the canny ex-sergeant as a period of political, social and economic uplifting of the Cuban people, if one accepts his announcement of coming free constitutional elections as an indication that he intends to bring back a more normal order, and lastly, if his reception in the United States and the economic results of his mission are interpreted to mean that the United States Government approves of the situation in Cuba and believes in Colonel Batista's sincerity, then Colonel Batista will be accorded credit for having helped Cuba on its somewhat irregular path toward a new high position within the Pan-American family of nations.

Courtesy Class Opens at San Jose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A courtesy school has been opened by the San Jose Chamber of Commerce for the benefit of public service employees, who may learn how properly to greet the public and particularly tourists. Originated by Russell Pettit, secretary of the Chamber, the school is under his direction, and classes are held in the Civic Auditorium.

About 75 students appeared at the first session, including employees of hotels, restaurants and auto courts. City police, service station attendants, taxi-drivers and other public service employees were invited to attend future classes. The school has a slogan, "Make San Jose a Friendly City." "Word-of-mouth advertising is the greatest force in the world in selling a product, selling a service, building an individual's reputation, or a community's standing," Mr. Pettit declared.

A heavy tourist trade is expected this year, on account of the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

Drys Win Victory In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The bill presented to the State Parliament to abolish the closing of liquor bars at 6 p. m., and to introduce night drinking was recently defeated by one vote.

The two leading forces in the defeat of the Bill were Premier Thomas Playford and Attorney General Shirley Jeffries. Their speeches had a marked influence on the vote. Mr. Playford declared that the measure was not in the best interests of the people.

Another strong argument against the measure was that the agitation for the extension of trading hours was coming mainly from vested interests.

U. S. Land Ownings

The Federal Government owns 26,670,496 acres in Wyoming valued with improvements at $82,821,771.

Ships of the World Racing to Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — From Australia, India, the Far East, and Africa, freight ships are en route to Montreal for the opening of 1939 navigation. Voyages from these parts take from two months upward and in some cases the ships will be in the St. Lawrence River within a short time of the opening of Montreal Harbor.

Last year, a ship from Australia, the Port Halifax, was among the leaders for the honor of opening Montreal. Bad weather held it off the coast of Nova Scotia, and the passenger ship, Duchess of Bedford, followed by one or two trans-Atlantic freighters, took the laurels away from the Port Halifax.

Both Cunard White Star and Canadian Pacific have scheduled their first liner arrivals for the week end of April 15. Last year the Canadian Pacific Line won the prize for running the first ship to arrive at Montreal. This Line, having accomplished the feat twice in succession, has a record for passenger vessels on the St. Lawrence.

U. S. Forest Sales

The United States Forest Service sold $3,066,694 worth of timber in 1938.

New South Wales Considers System Of Free Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A state-wide scheme of free libraries established by municipal and shire councils and organized in a co-ordinated system based on the State Public Library is proposed in a report by the Libraries Advisory Committee appointed by the New South Wales Government.

Th Committee recommends the establishment of a system of shire and municipal libraries from which people could take books of literary, infomative, and educational character free of charge. The establishment of such libraries would be optional and they would be maintained in part by local taxes and in part by State subsidies, which were withdrawn during the economic depression, but which the Committee now recommends should be resumed.

The Committee expresses the view that two shillings a year for each resident in an area served is the minimum expenditure for efficient library service under Australian conditions. A graded system of subsidies is recommended to give greater assistance to weaker shires and municipalities. The subsidies would be drawn up by a Library Board. Believing that no library can be established without an expenditure of at least £1,000 a year, and that therefore only communities of 10,000 or more persons can build and equip their own libraries, the Committee has prepared a scheme of contracts whereby smaller communities will be able to pool their resources to secure for themselves efficient library service.

'Sleepy Hollow' Woodworkers Get Debt Moratorium

CHICHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The hungry woodworkers of this paternalistic fief who since November have been as idle as their legendary neighbors of "Sleepy Hollow," celebrated Feb. 15 reports that they would go back to work within a week.

"It's better news than the Armistice," said Ralph Bush, keeper of the general store. "If something hadn't happened, it probably would have meant starvation for a lot of residents."

Samuel Chassy, counsel for creditors, said the town had been given a "reprieve" by the offer of Willis Rappeleyea, a lumber man of nearby Lexington, N. Y., to reopen the factory and indemnify creditors against further loss for a minimum of two and maximum of three months. The creditors have agreed to the offer and an order was drawn up for United States Judge Henry W. Goddard's confirmation in New York.

The order would forestall for the time at least the dispersal of the 200 inhabitants of the part of the Catskills where the legendary Rip van Winkle once spent 20 years sleeping.

The entire town is for sale 47 homes, the "boss's mansion," 97 acres of wooded tract, the factory which has turned out office furniture for export to Europe and South America, a church and general store, social and recreation halls—plus the destinies of the 200 residents, none of whom has seen the outside world or worked at any trade other than cabinet making.

South Carolina Is Facing Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Unless some definite steps are made to avert it, spending at the present rate will plunge South Carolina into debt aggregating $3,250,000 by June 30, 1940, a special 10-man Legislative Committee has reported to the General Assembly.

The Committee, formed at the suggestion of Gov. Burnet R. Maybank, asserted its study indicated "the necessity of creating $4,500,000 in additional revenue if expenditures are maintained upon the basis of the present year."

The Committee added that "certain resources should be reappraised on an actual worth basis" to "reflect the true financial condition of the State." It revalued the uncollected property taxes from $764,556 to $540,491, and also obtained a revised estimate of expected collections of indirect taxes.

Men Exhibitors Show Skill In Home Flower Arranging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Many a homemaker who may not consider herself an artist is developing an ability for beautiful flower arrangement, acording to sponsors of the Flower Fair, an event for amateur exhibitors of bouquets, now being held at John Wanamaker's store here. The show will continue through tomorrow.

Sixty women and two men, each carrying out an individual conception of harmonious flower arrangement, have entered exhibits. Great variety in vases, containers, backgrounds and in the flowers themselves is evidenced. From a miniature charm of a tiny cluster of sweetheart roses to the broad symbolry of pine branches and tiger lilies in the Japanese manner, the Fair gives a glimpse of the many effects in line, color and setting that can be achieved.

Opening on St. Valentine's Day, the show featured a number of flower arrangements with the sentimental trimmings of white lace and blue ribbons.

The first prize was for an entry in this class and was won by Mrs. Kenneth Stoddard, of New Rochelle, who exhibited an old-fashioned bouquet of tiny roses, violets and lilies-of-the-valley set in a picture frame edged in narrow black ribbon and lace. The most attractive arrangement of bulbous flowers, according to the judges, was that of white tulips and rhododendron leaves in a white vase by Mrs. L. L. Radline, of the Little Neck Garden Club.

Louise Thompson, Director of the Fair, told how popular this hobby has become and how some of the greatest enthusiasts are those who learned, more or less to their secret chagrin, that they were "doing it all wrong" when bringing in flowers from the garden or a shop and sticking them into the first vase available.

This is the third exhibit of this type which Wanamaker's has held. Those who participate are school teachers, artists, business and non-professional women who find it interesting to experiment with their sense of color value in this way.

A talk on "Living With Color," by Mrs. Dorothy Biddle Johnson, Editor of Garden Digest, featured the first day's events. Emphasizing that color plays an often unrecognized part in improving the day's activities, she told how a certain restaurant that changed its color scheme from pure white to warm, pleasing tints tripled its receipts, and how a factory, previously in "pale ugly neutral gray," blossomed into apricot yellow and in a short period showed a 15 per cent increase in production by the same staff.

Oklahoma School Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—School children here are learning about their own State's natural resources as a part of the celebration observing the fiftieth anniversary of Oklahoma's settlement, April 22, 1889.

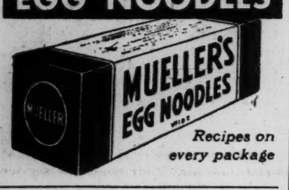
"Our children long have studied the natural resources and manufacturing activities of Connecticut and California. Washington, and Florida as a part of their geography lessons," said C. K. Reiff, Superintendent of Schools. "The assumption is of course, that they know something about their own State—yet, I doubt if the teachers themselves know everything that's manufactured here."

Special courses are being offered for the entire year in high schools for which English and history credit is given, with the history being the source material for writing English themes.

In addition, special work is being carried on in all grade schools with particular subjects being suggested for each week. Art classes are using the "Oklahoma run" for land and historical incidents as motifs for linoleum blocks which are being used for printing of decorative calendars.

Much of the material being used has been compiled by the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce from authentic records of resources, manufacturing activities, and historical incidents which explain why city streets, for instance, have a curve in them where it seems unnecessary in a city so young.

EGG NOODLES



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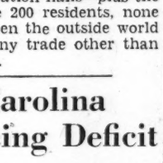

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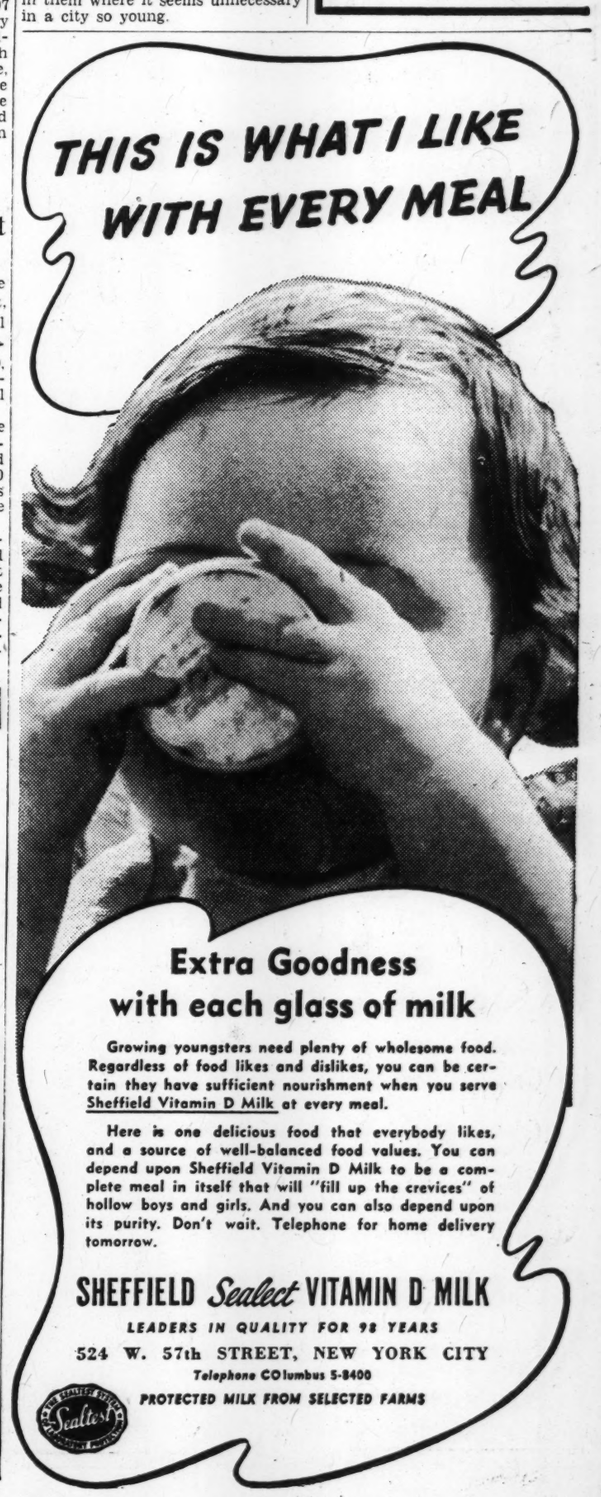

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Group on Chinese Mountain To Evacuate Before Attack

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16 (AP)—After many days of silence, 12 Americans and 53 other foreigners stranded on a mountain in central China in the path of an imminent Japanese onslaught made contact today with the outside world.

They acknowledged receipt of radio broadcasts containing a Japanese warning to leave their isolated haven in a summer resort at Kuling, on Lushan Mountain, southeast of Hankow.

The message said some foreigners wished to leave but did not give their names or number.

Officers of the Chinese force holding lines on the slopes of Lushan, mountain on which Kuling is perched, agreed to permit one foreigner to ascend the tortuous trail to the resort to arrange the evacuation. It is against this Chinese force that the Japanese have announced they would launch an attack with all available weapons, including aircraft, probably Feb. 20.

Lieut.-Commander Charles R. Jeffs, commanding the United States gunboat Oahu, planned to leave Kiukiang, on the Yangtze River, tomorrow to arrange an escort for the foreigners who want to leave.

Tokyo Seeks Fish Pact

TOKYO (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita telegraphed Feb. 16 to Japan's Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Shigenori Togo, instructing him again to press Moscow for settlement of the fishery dispute before the fishing season opens in April.

The Japanese press reported that Tokyo had warned that "appropriate measures" would be taken if the issue remained deadlocked, presumably meaning. the Japanese would fish in Russian territorial waters without Soviet assent if no agreement were reached.

[The Lower House of the Japanese Parliament Feb. 14 approved a resolution demanding a stronger policy against Soviet Russia after hearing fiery speeches, some of which urged force. Japanese leaders have urged the use of the Navy, if necessary, to protect the fishing fleet in Russian waters.

The issue is over Soviet Russia's refusal to renew year-by-year agreements covering the rights of Japanese to fish in Russian waters as provided by the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905.]

Japan to Move on Port

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16 (AP)—Japanese authorities served notice today that they intended to land troops at Haimen, 200 miles down the coast from Shanghai, late tomorrow, in a new move to tighten the China coast blockade.

They warned all foreign shipping to stand clear of a 30-mile zone in Taichow Bay, where the port is located.

Haimen is one of the few remaining ports through which the Chinese still are able to send supplies to their troops in the interior. They transport the supplies by motor road to Kinhwa, 100 miles west of Haimen, and by rail from there to Nanchang.

The occupation of Haimen also would halt traffic on the Lin River and threaten hitherto untouched territory in East Chekiang Province, including the towns of Lukiao, Hwangyen, Linhai, and Wenling.

There are about a dozen foreign missionaries in the area, mostly British.

In addition to blockading the entire China coast, the Japanese already have occupied all ports north of Shanghai except Haichow, which is useless. South of Shanghai, they have occupied Canton, Amoy, Hangchow, and Hoihow, leaving only Wenchow, Ningpo, Foochow, and Pakhoi. Pakhoi is now threatened by Japanese operations on Hainan Island, to the south.

Despite the blockade, Chinese junks have been able to bring in some supplies through the unoccupied ports, but the Japanese are steadily tightening down, forcing General Chiang Kai-shek to depend mainly on overland routes from Soviet Russia, French Indo-China, and Burma.

Meanwhile, Americans at Hoihow and Kungchow, on Hainan Island, were reported to be safe. A radio message, the first communication from foreigners within the area invaded by the Japanese Feb. 10, however, left the fate of 15 other Americans at Kachek and Nodoa undisclosed.

[The State Department in Washington received a cable yesterday from the American Consul General at Canton quoting the Japanese Consul General as saying all foreigners on the Island were safe.]

Court President Slain

SHANGHAI, Feb. 16 (AP)—Gunmen today shot and killed Tu Foh, President of the Japanese-controlled Nantao District Court, increasing to 51 the number of political assassinations in the Shanghai area since Japanese occupation.

Tu Foh was slain while walking in the French concession. Kao Hungohao, an official of the Tatao Water Police, escaped.

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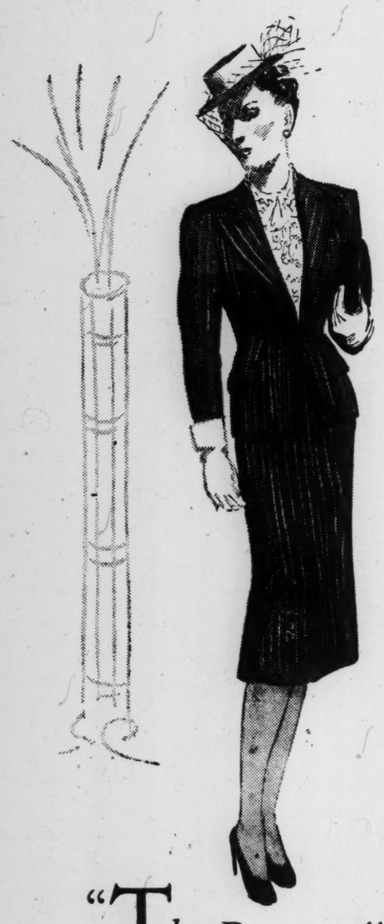

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Wonders of Research: Sea Auger

Information on strata of ocean's bed secured by use of dredging tube driven into mud.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Carnegie Institution of Washington's Geophysical Laboratory, slowly piecing together a composite picture of the earth, inside and out, has started gunning for information at the bottom of the sea. Dr. Charles Snowden Piggot has already made one research voyage back and forth between Newfoundland and Ireland, during the course of which he bagged 11 cores of ocean bottom mud, showing the various stratified layers through which his undersea gun drove the bit of a coring device.

The "mud" proved more interesting than was expected. Making studies of it, geologists learned that four glacial epochs had left their "footprints" even at the bottom of the sea, palaeontologists, found minute fossils buried by the millions, chemists reported considerable manganese present, and Dr. Piggot uncovered evidence indicating that the ocean bed has a much larger radioactive salt content than land areas.

To test his theory, Dr. Piggott is building complicated apparatus calling for high temperatures and vacuum. Meanwhile he is gathering equipment, including a larger gun, longer cores, and a powerful winch with 5,200 fathoms of steel cable, so that he may go hunting for more sea-bottom mud at greater depths. He aims to go to five miles with his sounding apparatus, and one glance at the care with which the equipment has been designed and a survey of all the dangers and problems foreseen, would impress on anyone the countless problems involved. It's quite a different situation from the familiar small boy task of shallow diving to come up with a handful of pond mud. To expedite lowering to the bottom the heavy combination of sampling device and cable, and then bring both back to the surface, he uses the following mechanisms:

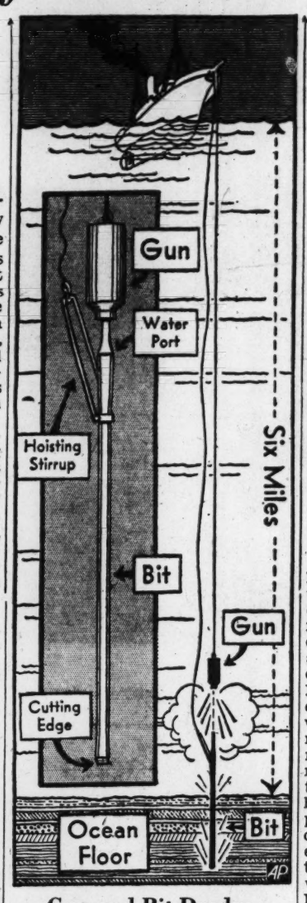
(1) A hydraulic brake used separately or in conjunction with a mechanical brake.

(2) A spooling device with continuously variable ratio.

(3) A special shock absorber, or torque arm for reducing the strain on the cable caused by the pitching or rolling of the ship.

Because a steel cable of uniform cross-section 5,000 fathoms long hanging freely from one end, is not strong enough to sustain its own weight, he had to design a suitable "tapered" cable in six sections, varying in diameter from five sixteenths to five eights of an inch. Winch and cable together weigh about 12 tons; and dumped in the laboratory yard the mass gave Dr. Piggot no little trouble recently when it became necessary to move it out of the way.

To many researchers, the ocean is a treasure chest of valuable things; and men need but find the key to unlock the many compartments.



Gun and Bit Dredge

Diagram illustrates how bottom of sea is explored by pipe let down from deck of ship and forced into sediment. Inner sketch gives detailed view of plunging device.

Mammoths shake earth

According to astronomers who went to Siberia for the eclipse of the sun in 1936, the natives in the far north find it hard to believe that their prehistoric mammoths are creatures of a distant past. They are convinced that the giant, long-haired elephants whose remains are found in the frozen soil, still exist as great burrowing rats, too delicate to stand the rays of the sun. They blame these creatures for earthquakes which they say are caused by the mammals burrowing underground at high speed.

Telephone and radio joined

In Leningrad, the Soviets have a new system of relaying radio programs to telephone subscribers. According to the Soviet Institute of Research in Communications, apparatus has been constructed enabling a subscriber to dial in on any program desired. In the event of a telephone call coming through in the course of a program, the relay is automatically interrupted and automatically re-connected at the conclusion of the conversation. Switzerland has been working on a system of similar design.

Tropics: For whites?

A study of the record of white men's 400-year struggle to live in the tropics against the tremendous odds of climate and other factors is disclosed in A. Grenfell Price's latest work, "White Settlers in the Tropics," published by the American Geographical Society.

Dr. Price, Master of St. Mark's College, University of Adelaide, Australia, regards the Panama Canal Zone as "the most advanced and promising of white settlements in the low tropics." He makes a distinction between "settlers," those who live permanently in a region, and "sojourners," people who may spend years in the tropics but do not intend to take root. Aside from American colonization of the Canal Zone, which shows promise of success, there are few tropical settlements of white men anywhere which are not already failures or obviously headed in that direction, he holds. Florida, Cuba, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico, and Queensland are examples of successful colonization, but these are classed as only marginal or "moderate" tropical regions.

Radio stations in Russia picked up through dial of telephone; talk call cuts program out.

Trade opened in moths

The digest magazine, Science Facts, offers a suggestion to housewives, disturbed over the problem of providing good homes for pet moths harbored in clothes closets during their period of confinement as worms. It tells of the "world's queerest laboratory," established in Philadelphia, where a large woolen concern, testing the effectiveness of various moth-proofing processes, maintains thousands of moths in a room kept continually at just the right temperature by means of thermostatically controlled electric heaters. The insects are likewise provided with a well-balanced diet of upholstery fabrics for their progeny. Nevertheless, small boys have to be employed from time to time when the supply of moths runs low and new ones are needed.

Santa Clara sends acacia

From California's Liquid Soil Corporation at Los Altos, came a golden bouquet of Santa Clara County Acacia blooms, surprisingly beautiful to those of us who live in the wintry part of the east. The foliage a delicate robin-egg blue, stenographers who have taken charge of the bouquet, following directions given on the package of crystals, hope with the aid of chemistry to keep the golden gleam shining for a full month, the time usually granted for the blooms in their native habitat. The flowers came from George Keith of Rancho Acacia Baileyana.

Herbert B. Nichols

Train Boy at Job, Hoover Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Louis Shattuck Cates, copper mining engineer and President of the Phelps Dodge Corporation, received the William Laurence Saunders Medal at the annual dinner of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night. The award was made to Mr. Cates for "signal accomplishment in the conception and application of superior mining technique and in the organization and administration of major mining and metallurgical enterprises."

Former President Hoover, himself a recipient of the Medal in 1928, urged closer co-operation between the mining industry and technical schools, to provide more and quicker employment for technically trained graduates.

"The youngsters in our technical schools need above all the certainty of a job on graduation," Mr. Hoover said. "They should be given an opportunity to enter the profession after manual labor. A large majority in this room entered the profession through their hands rather than their heads, and I don't believe any of us found it a great hardship, but rather an enormous advantage."

Prof. John Chipman, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Kenneth C. McCutcheon, of the American Rolling Mill, of Ashland, Ky., received the Robert Woolston Hunt Award for their paper on "Evolution of Gases from Rimming Steel Ingots." Prof. Frederick N. Rhines and Robert F. Mehl, Director of the Metal Research Laboratory of Carnegie Institute of Technology, received the Institute of Metals Division award for 1939. Ralph J. Schilthuis, of the Humble Oil & Refining Company of Houston, Texas, received the Alfred Noble Prize for the best paper by an author under the age of 31.

George Jones, Superintendent of the Stevens Coal Company in Wilkesbarre, Pa., declared that the bootlegging of coal in the anthracite fields of Eastern Pennsylvania had increased notably during the past few years and had doubled since 1935, when a check on it was made by the Anthracite Institute.

Mr. Jones said that a twice-monthly check of highways leading out of the Shamokin and Pottsville coal areas revealed that the average daily tonnage of bootleg coal on these roads had risen from 104 tons in 1934 to 2,129 tons in 1938. This, he said, indicated a yearly bootleg coal production of 8,000,000, furnishing employment for 23,000 men.

Metropolitan Tenor Seeks Capitol Action on Anthem

WASHINGTON (AP) — Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan opera tenor, roamed over Capitol Hill Feb. 16 trying to air his grievances against the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner."

"Many agree with me," he said, "that something should be done about that song, but nobody seems to know the committee which should do it."

Mr. Jagel's chief complaint is that the notes are too high. He pointed out he was not the first to complain about the National Anthem. President Harding once told the American Legion:

"I have noted audiences singing —I should say trying to sing—the American National Anthem, but outside about 2 per cent, they are only mumbling."

'Great Reception' Assured British Royalty in U. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, arriving Feb. 15 aboard the liner Queen Mary, said that King George and Queen Elizabeth were "assured a great reception in the United States" on their trip there this spring.

The Ambassador said he was "neither optimistic nor gloomy" regarding European events, but added he had found "everybody rather optimistic" in the United States over trade revival—"and with justification."

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Flier Walked Far In Idaho Snows

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Feb. 16 (AP)—Roy Shreck, a weather pilot who crashed Saturday night on a mountain top in the desolate North Idaho wilds, reached here yesterday after a three-day trek through deep snow and without food. He escaped injury in the crash.

Mr. Shreck reached temporary safety in the cabin of a wood cutter near here Tuesday night. Yesterday morning he rode into Coeur d'Alene, telephoned his wife and stopped an airplane search that had been under way since early Sunday.

The Spokane, Wash., flier had not been heard from since he radioed that he was being blown eastward, although headed west at 15,000 feet, that his plane was heavily loaded with ice and that he was coming down "blind" through heavy fog.

"I felt like giving up lots of times," Mr. Shreck said. "I'm glad I didn't, now. Something certainly guided me out. I didn't even get a pin scratch.

"I rested sometimes, but it was so cold that I thought I would freeze, and when I stopped walking I had to pound my arms to keep exercising. I don't think I slept over half an hour."

Before he left his plane, Mr. Shreck took the compass, which he held on to until after he was in his apartment here and his wife took it.

Rail Labor Objects To ICC Appointment

WASHINGTON (AP)—George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, has protested to President Roosevelt against the latter's failure to appoint a representative of labor to succeed Frank McManamy on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Harrison's telegram to the President, sent after Mr. Roosevelt nominated J. Haden Alldredge of the Tennessee Valley Authority to succeed Mr. McManamy, was made public Feb. 15 after an all-day session of the Rail Labor Association.

Although not criticizing Mr. Alldredge, who is an advocate of more favorable freight rates for the South and West, the telegram said rail labor had believed the President would give it an opportunity to make recommendations when Mr. McManamy's successor was under consideration.

Dominican Republic Asks Statue to Honor Columbus

WASHINGTON (AP) — George Djamgaroff of New York informed the State Department Feb. 15 that the Dominican Republic had contracted to pay him $50,000 a year for four years to act as public relations counsel in creating interest in the construction and dedication of a monument to Christopher Columbus.

Mr. Djamgaroff registered with the Department under an act of Congress requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals. His contract was reached Feb. 8 of this year.

Dam Contract Provides Comforts for Kibitzers

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP) — The contractor who builds the power house, a lock and dam for the $37,500,000 Santee-Cooper power and navigation project must provide for kibitzers.

According to specifications, he must erect a safe stand and shelter from which the public can view operations.

Roosevelt Offers Stream-Cleansing Plan to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—A national program of Federal co-operation with states and municipalities to give America clear streams and eliminate water pollution was proposed today by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress. The message was accompanied by a report of a special advisory group of the National Resources Committee which estimated that expenditure by public and private agencies of approximately $2,000,000,000 over a period of 10 or 20 years "may be required to construct works necessary to abate the more objectionable pollution."

Mr. Roosevelt recommends that Federal participation in the program "should take the general form of establishing a central technical agency to promote and co-ordinate education, research, and enforcement. On the basis of recent experience, it should be supplemented by a system of Federal grants-in-aid and loans organized with due regard for the integrated use and control of water resources and for a balanced Federal program for public works of all types. The time is overdue for the Federal Government to take vigorous leadership along these lines."

Mr. Roosevelt recalls that he declined to approve the act creating a division of water pollution control in the Public Health Service, which passed in the closing days of the last Congress. He explains in his message today that he agreed with the general purposes of the act, but objected to its financial provisions. The act would have set up a permanent system of Federal grants-in-aid and loans to assist in constructing pollution abatement projects. Mr. Roosevelt urges Congress to revive its discussion, and to facilitate such consideration, he transmits a mass of factual material embraced in his advisory group's report.

In the last six years more progress was made in cleaning up rivers and streams than in the previous 25 years, with the aid of public works and work relief programs, tied in with the fight against unemployment, Mr. Roosevelt says. He adds:

"Inasmuch as the needed works are chiefly treatment plants for municipal sewage and industrial waste, the responsibility for them rests primarily with municipal Government and private industry. Much construction work is in progress. Many state agencies have forced remedial action where basic studies have shown it to be practicable."

Roosevelt to Open Fair

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—By radio from the Key West naval station, President Roosevelt will open the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco Saturday.

Electricians are installing facilities to permit the President to make the address from his automobile shortly after his arrival here to board the cruiser Houston for a fishing vacation voyage in the Caribbean.

New York Fair: Adult, 75 Cents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Admission prices for the New York World's Fair to open April 30, headlined by a top price of 75 cents for a single adult entrance ticket were announced Feb. 16. The regular rate for children up to the age of 14 years will be 25 cents save one day a week when children will be admitted for 10 cents.

Simultaneously special rate tickets for advance sale were announced by the Fair corporation. These tickets, to be sold only before opening of the exhibition, beginning on Feb. 24, will fall into seven types of "bargain sales."

The sale tickets fall into the following categories: (1) A souvenir book containing five general admission tickets and six concession admission tickets at a sales price of $3.75 and with a face value of $5.40; (2) a nontransferable season ticket carrying identifying photograph for $15 entitling owner to unlimited admissions to the fair; (3) nontransferable 20-admission ticket with photograph for $7.50; (4) a children's nontransferable season ticket with photograph for children between ages of 3 and 14 for $5, which entitles the holder to unlimited admission to the fair; (5) a school children's nontransferable 20-admission ticket for $2; (6) a college student and school teacher's nontransferable season ticket at $7.50 requiring identifying photograph and signatures of owner and appropriate school authority and entitling owner to unlimited admissions, and, (7) a college student and school teacher's nontransferable 20-admission ticket for $5 with the same requirements as the preceding ticket.

The Chicago Century of Progress Exposition held in 1933 and 1934 charged a general admission fee of 50 cents, as will the International Golden Gate Exposition, which opens at San Francisco on Saturday.

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Rural India Led From Poverty By Help of British Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Handicraft classes, night schools, and village hall socials are bringing enlightenment to a section of India's rural life and attracting the poorer people away from their traditional domestic squabbles and religious feuds.

This is being achieved by the village betterment scheme in which British officials and National Congress leaders, forgetting their political differences, are working hand in hand.

A visit to a village near Delhi which is included in the rural betterment campaign showed how various uplift slogans, written in English and Hindi, had been utilized. One of them, hung in the narrow street, read: "Evil custom is the source of poverty." This might be taken as the text of the whole movement, for its aim is to break those habits of living and work which lead to poverty.

In the Delhi district the rural betterment drive has been under way for about 18 months under a special rural reconstruction board on which the various Government services which affect village life are represented. This village of Said Ul Ajaib was certainly encouraging. It may have been an exhibition model, but the fact that such a model could exist at all was a beginning.

The village is of thatched mud houses. Besides its whitewashed Hindu temple it now has a village hall, playing field, and women's handicraft club. It has no school for children as there is one quite close in a neighboring village, but the schoolmaster lives at Said Ul Ajaib and runs a night school for adults.

Coal of Practical Usefulness

The first object is to lead the people to some interests beyond petty affairs and show them the practical usefulness of the reforms which are being introduced.

These villagers are mostly illiterate, but not necessarily unintelligent; it is worth while appealing to their reason and patiently illustrating one's meaning. Mere orders from above may be temporarily obeyed, but will not be permanently accepted.

For these reasons the village hall was particularly interesting, for here one could see the rudimentary attempts at those activities which make up the larger civic life of advanced communities. The place was decorated with proper civic pride.

In a corner there was the "library" which consisted of a few pamphlets on agriculture and one newspaper. This newspaper is brought out by the rural reconstruction board and is meant to be a kind of local farmer's gazette. It also, however, includes all kinds of items of general interest.

It is true that at present there are few persons to read either the newspaper or the pamphlets, but it is recognized that it is not worth while making people literate unless there is something there waiting for them to read. One of the great problems of Indian primary education is that children who have been to school slip back into illiteracy afterward through lack of anything to practice reading on.

In the village hall there is also a record book in which the village committee writes the minutes of its meetings. This had only been started about three months earlier. The visiting official could read in the book what had been talked about, instead of listening to the various grievances of the different village elders. Incidentally, the book is an incentive to literacy, since those who could not read would want to know whether they were being truly represented in it.

Said Ul Ajaib has as yet no radio set, but sets are being provided for villages as funds allow, and the Delhi radio station sends out special village radiocasts. These include local market prices to protect the farmer from the dishonest middleman. The radio also gives news of fairs and festivals and a simple account of public events such as the September international crisis.

Not far from the village hall was the schoolmaster's house where the schoolmaster's wife ran the women's handicraft club. It seemed similar to any women's institute in England or the United States, and knitting was the most popular occupation.

There was volley ball on the playing field, and the village had a cup which had been won for football. Solid practical achievements were also to be seen. Proper walls and drainage for spilt water had been built for the wells instead of the old mud well tops which let dirt fall into the water while a quagmire formed all around from the splashings of the buckets.

Progress in Sanitation

There was a public refuse pit which would later provide valuable fertilizer for the fields, and even a very simple public bath house. The old-fashioned way was to throw any rubbish into the village streets or on to the countryside, and to wash with the cattle in the nearest pond.

There was a new vegetable garden which had been started on a piece of waste land to grow luxuries formerly reserved to the rich. Stones were being collected to pave the streets which were still just the naked earth, inches deep in dust in dry weather and in mud in wet weather.

The rural betterment movement has strong backing. Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, is himself a practical farmer, and his interest in improving cattle is one aspect of rural reconstruction. Mohandas K. Gandhi has glorified the villages with his ideal of a return to a simple, primitive life and the ancient crafts of spinning and weaving.

The Army is playing its part, too, for Indian recruits are taught about village improvement, and the discharged soldier is expected to be a missionary among his own people when he returns home.

Conference Urged On Antarctic Area

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Lincoln Ellsworth proposed Feb. 16 that an international conference settle the question of ownership of 430,000 square miles of Antarctic territory he recently claimed for the United States.

Australia disputed his claim Feb. 8 and some Australian Cabinet Ministers suggested that an expedition be dispatched immediately to survey the mineral wealth of the region.

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Argentina's Stand on Trade Called Blow to U. S. Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—United States trade relations with Argentina are seen in informed quarters here today to be spiraling downward into a critical condition involving political implications of major importance to the Administration's policy of Hemisphere solidarity.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires are regarded as probably precipitating a crisis. While the Argentine action in announcing a formal policy of reducing imports from the United States from its current level of $71,000,000 to about $40,000,000 annually has long been threatened there has, of course, been a continued hope here that Argentina would not take the step.

As understood here the situation is that Argentina on Jan. 1 applied restrictions to trade which could be used to implement a policy of bilateralism. Since that date increasing obstacles have been put in the way of imports from the United States. But it was not until yesterday that an official policy had been announced of reducing such imports to a $40,000,000 level.

The method of import permits whereby the reduction is to be achieved resembles the practices employed by Australia at one time so closely that observers here assume the United States will be forced to apply the same penalty. When Australia went on a system of bilateral trade with imports from any country balanced by permits to the same value as exports to that country, Australia was put on the United States trade black list and deprived of all tariff reductions in the reciprocal trade agreements.

It is of course obvious that any such action against Argentina would be taken with utmost reluctance in view of the paramount desire here to develop a community of interest in all ways with every South American Nation. But Argentina is apparently moving along a course of economic policy which appears to be increasingly incompatible with American trade policies.

Beginning on Jan. 1, Argentina inaugurated a double system of import restrictions. Previous to that date advance entry permits were required only on goods entering at the "official exchange" rate—a preferential rate. But there was still unrestricted entry for goods coming in at the "free exchange" rate. On Jan. 1 permits were required even for "free exchange" entry.

Results in Argentina

This practice, it is understood, has already resulted in backing up American goods on the wharves and warehouses at Buenos Aires. The latest development is viewed as important merely as clarifying the extent to which Argentina intends to go in its effort to put its trade with the United States on a bilateral basis.

The permit system, it is understood, has been used particularly to restrict imports from the United States which have been far in excess of Argentina exports to the United States. The failure of Washington to take any steps to increase U. S. purchases from Argentina by a substantial margin is given as a reason why such counter measures were taken.

That the move has any immediate political purpose is discounted in State Department quarters. While Argentina tends as a general rule to view with suspicion moves towards closer relations between the United States and Brazil, the steps to restrict United States imports were taken before the visit of Brazilian Foreign Minister, Oswaldo Aranha, was planned.

Opposing Theories

But while it may not have an immediate political purpose, it does have profound political implications. The trend in Argentina is towards bilateral trade in an effort to redress an unfavorable trade balance. This tends to put the two countries on diverging economic roads. The Argentine theory that trade between two countries should balance is diametrically opposed to the reciprocal trade agreement policies of Secretary Hull.

The State Department has been seeking, literally for years, to evolve some basis for a trade agreement with the Argentine. Intensive efforts are even now being made. But the fact remains that the major Argentine exports are such commodities as beef, wheat, and corn which cannot be admitted more freely into the United States without arousing antagonism in the farm areas of the Middle West.

Secretary Hull is understood to be searching for a formula whereby an unofficial triangular arrangement might meet the Argentine need. For example, if U. S. concessions to Brazil might enable Brazil to purchase more wheat and beef from the Argentine, the latter country would thereby obtain the means to pay for United States automobiles. This is presumably one of the many questions which have entered into the protracted discussions here with Senhor Aranha.

Formula Sought

But the difficulty of finding some formula which would bring the United States and Argentina back into satisfactory trade relations appears to be baffling. One official concerned with Latin trade admits privately that his only surprise is over the fact that Argentina did not take the step sooner. He says it was first intimated as far back as November, 1938, and has been held in abeyance since only by earnest representations for delay.

The Administration, briefly, seems at a loss to know how the problem can be met in view of the practical impossibility of opening American markets to any substantial increase in Argentina products.

The search for a formula will undoubtedly be pressed, but in the meantime the question of imposing penalties on Argentina for trade discrimination against American products must be faced.

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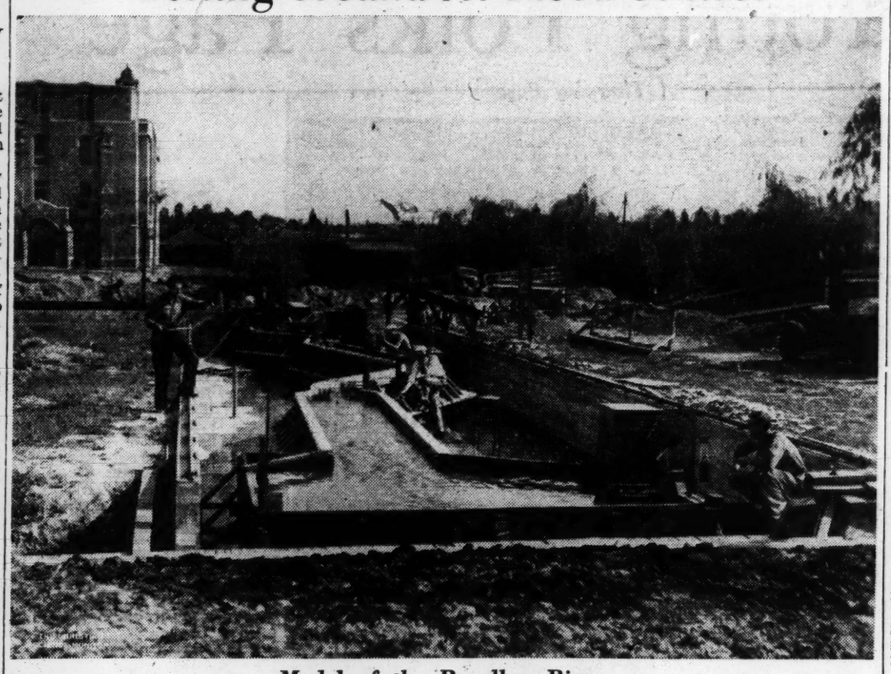

Model of the Puyallup River

Which was built on the campus of the University of Washington at an estimated cost of $17,000. The model was constructed to test the proposed channel improvements on the river.

Blame for Slum Standards Placed On Poor Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"It is not the people living in slum dwellings who make slum conditions—but rather the conditions in which people live that bring down their own standards."

Captain Richard L. Reiss, British authority on European and American housing, made this statement in an address before the weekly forum luncheon of the Commonwealth Club of California, when he urged, not only the United States, but all nations of the world to clean up their sub-standard dwelling areas.

Apart from the direct benefit to the persons in the low income brackets, Captain Reiss, formerly a member of the London County Council's Housing Committee, and the Ministry of Health Committee on Unhealthy Houses, maintained there are three reasons for a quick-acting housing program in any country:

"First, the great social value of a cleanup of bad living conditions to any country.

"Second, the great improvement in the juvenile delinquency problem, and crime cleanup in general.

"Third, the great saving in the amounts of money heretofore spent in relief, health, and crime prevention activities."

Saying that whether it was the slum-dweller who dragged down the community or vice versa was one of the housing experts' greatest problems, Captain Reiss declared that it was generally accepted in Britain now that the environment dragged down the citizen in 19 out of 20 cases.

"Give people a new chance in life," he urged, "and they'll respond."

Miniature River Constructed To Test Improvement Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Like a child's dream come true—a miniature river that is just the thing for barefoot wading, or for sailing boats with paper sails, winds its length over the plain below the Hydraulics Laboratory on the University of Washington campus.

No plaything, the model is a precise scale replica of 15,000 feet of the lower Puyallup River, whose glacier-fed waters bisect the important sawmill district of the Puget Sound port of Tacoma.

The purpose of the model is to test projected improvements in the three-mile portion of the river's channel that lies within the boundaries of the city. Army engineers hope thus to halt recurrent floods which endanger bridge footings and low-lying industrial properties.

Recent tests probed the feasibility of steel sheet piling for lateral re-inforcement and examined the success of a submerged semidam in impeding the rush of flood waters at low tide.

Model Cost $17,000

William Morton, junior engineer in charge of construction, estimates the cost of the "robot river" at more than $17,000. The University and the WPA supplied the bulk of the funds. The State Department of Conservation and Development, the third contributor, met the expense of supervision.

Insofar as possible, actual conditions are simulated in the miniature river. The bed is founded on jack-screws, permitting adjustment to the correct degree of slope throughout its length. Rate-of-flow meters, spaced at strategic intervals, facilitate reproduction of measured Puyallup velocities.

Where the waters empty into "Puget Sound" an artificial tide can be mechanically created to demonstrate the result of river outpourings into the Sound at different tide levels. In 58 seconds, a direct current electric motor can transform low "tide" into high, a three-inch rise.

Many Surveys Made

Sand mixtures based on samples of actual silt from the Puyallup bottom are automatically fed into the stream and carried along with the waters to scour and scratch and erode, all to the intense interest of experienced observers.

After each test a miniature hydrographic survey of the sides and bed of the model is made. Sand bed and bar formations and erosion action are carefully charted. In this way information is accumulated which may be the basis for refinements of design or for general constructional economies.

Reproductions of most violent known flood conditions were multiplied six times in some of the tests, "just to be on the safe side," Mr. Morton explained.

Construction of the model and the testing required just a year. Work was begun Nov. 8, 1937, and the final report will very shortly be placed in the hands of the Army engineering command.

"No recommendations or alternative suggestions will be embodied in my report," Mr. Morton declared. "Our job was merely to test the specific design advanced by the Army. That we did, to the limit of our skill."

Argentine Trade With U. S. Is Held Not Beyond Recall

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 15 (AP)—Two Argentine cabinet officers sought today to reassure uneasy United States business men that their $100,000,000 share of the Argentine market had not vanished beyond recall nor fallen, as some feared, into the hands of Germany's "blocked mark" dealers.

The concern of the Americans developed with announcement early today that Argentina had ordered a sharp reduction in purchases from the United States.

Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo and Finance Minister Pedro Groppo in interviews sought to give a reassuring aspect to the official announcement that imports from the United States must be cut by about 40 per cent from 1938 levels.

The Foreign Minister placed himself squarely behind the multilateral free trade policy of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull. He said "every member of the government from President Roberto M. Ortiz to the last cabinet officer" was determined to arrive at a mutually satisfactory trade treaty with the United States.

In his interview Finance Minister Groppo said restriction of United States imports was a "pure expedient" to meet "a serious dearth of exchange." He added:

"We cannot seriously believe Germany could displace the United States as a trading nation. As the United States becomes more and more industrialized and less agricultural, she is bound to represent for Argentine agriculture an enormous market."

Both Ministers explained that the restriction of purchases from the United States meant simply that Argentina lacked money to pay for them for the time being.

France Is Graceful to Arabs

PARIS, Feb. 16 (AP)—The French Government yesterday issued a decree which permits two sons of Abd-el-Krim, once counted among France's bitterest enemies to enter Saint Cyr Military Academy, the "French West Point," and become officers in the French Army.

The famous "Lord of the Riff," who tried to wrest the Moroccan Protectorate from France, had asked that two of his sons be admitted to Saint Cyr, it was disclosed.

Almost at once a decree was published opening the doors of the exclusive officers' training school to "native subjects or proteges of France."

The step, besides pleasing Arab subjects of France's Colonial Empire where Abd-el-Krim is still a beloved figure, was considered an important move in a program for making outlying parts of the Empire a more conspicuous link to France proper.

The Arab leader has been treated like a king in exile since he was sent to Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean after his surrender in 1926. Several times he pledged allegiance to France, and the French Government once considered granting him a formal pardon.

In September, 1936, the former Riff war lord promised to be "useful to France" if freed from his ten-year exile. Nothing came of the appeal, partly because of the delicate situation created in Morocco and Algeria by the Spanish Civil War.

He complained that the $7,000 annual pension from the French Government made it hard for him to provide for his family of 36 and that he was bored on Reunion Island.

Abd-el-Krim after years of fighting had the upper hand over the Spaniards, whom he was trying to drive out of Morocco when the French joined the struggle in 1925.

Tax on 'Aryanization'

BERLIN, Feb. 16 (AP)—The National Socialist Government has taken steps to collect from the present owners of former Jewish business properties a share of any "profits" realized in the transfer of such businesses.

A decree was issued Feb. 15 supplementing the Dec. 5, 1938, order for the "Aryanization" of German economic life, and providing for the payment of 70 per cent of the "Aryanization" profits to the German Treasury and, in the case of real estate, up to 100 per cent.

In the "Aryanization" process businesses were transferred from Jews to non-Jews on the basis of material worth, with no value placed on good will or volume of turnover or activity. Under the new supplemental decree, these businesses will be examined to determine their current actual worth.

The present owners will be assessed on the basis of the new value, as against the "Aryanization" sale price. The money thus gained will be carried in a special Treasury account.

[The Dec. 5 decree issued by Economics Minister Walther Funk empowered higher administrative officers to order Jews to sell or liquidate their business, real estate, and other possessions; forbade Jews to acquire real estate or title thereto; ordered Jews to deposit all securities in a bank and forbade Jews to acquire, pawn, or sell without permits objects of gold, platinum, or silver, precious stones and pearls.]

Anti-Semitism Curbed

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia (AP)—The Government directed a series of raids against illegal extremist anti-Semitic societies Feb. 15, arresting more than 100 alleged members.

Propaganda leaflets and explosives confiscated in the raids in Prague, Brünn and Mährisch-Ostrau, led police to believe plans were being laid to stir up antagonism against the Jews.

Strict secrecy covered the raids. Although it leaked out that more than 100 were arrested, authorities declined to disclose the exact number. More arrests were said to be imminent.

Newspapers throughout the Republic apparently ignored the raids.

Those arrested were charged with membership in illegal societies called "The New Czecho-Slovakia," "The Aryan Front in Czecho-Slovakia," and "The Flag." Some of the seized pamphlets attacked the Government, charging its measures against the Jews were undertaken "too half-heartedly."

Popular Support Urged in Michigan For Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—Indicating that she did not consider it beyond the realm of possibility that the State civil service act might be repealed, Mrs. Siegel Judd, a member of the commission appointed to formulate the act by Gov. Frank Fitzgerald in his previous term of office and a member of the present executive board of the Michigan Merit System Association, urged representatives of 25 organizations meeting here recently to take steps to support civil service actively. Civil service is safe only when citizens give it their interest and support, she said.

The change in the Governorship soon after the establishing of the act under Gov. Frank Murphy is undoubtedly the present cause of attack, she said. Charges of "blanketing in" were met by Mrs. Judd by the explanation that while often it has meant freezing in the present employees without qualifying examinations, this is not true in Michigan because here qualifying examinations have been required.

Displaying a large packet of letters for the group to examine, Mrs. Judd said that persons who had taken the examinations successfully were willing to testify that the questions were carefully chosen and relevant and that statements that the questions were "silly" came largely from people who had not been able to answer them.

Mimeographed sheets were given to those present at the discussion answering the question: What can we do to protect and improve civil service? Mrs. Judd's answers included the following:

Protest maladministration, support the Governor in his defense of civil service, support the Civil Service Commission in its enforcement of the law, oppose desructive legislation, support adequate appropriation for the Civil Service Department, support necessary strengthening amendments to the law, and insist upon high grade appointments to the Civil Service Commission whenever vacancies occur.

Chamberlain Wins In By-Election But Margin Is Reduced

HULL, England (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's Government won qualified indorsement Feb. 16 in a Holderness, East Yorkshire, by-election where a Conservative candidate was returned to Parliament though with a reduced majority due to a split in the Conservative ranks.

The successful candidate was J. G. Braithwaite, who received 17,742 votes in a four-cornered contest, Miss Aline MacKinnon, Liberal, polled 11,590; J. L. Schultz, Laborite, 9,629, and R. C. Constable, Independent Conservative, 6,103.

Both the Liberal and Laborite votes increased, while the Conservative plurality dropped to 6,152 from 11,901 in 1935, when the last election was held, because of the Conservative split.

Doberman Pinscher Awarded Westminster Best Dog Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—For the first time in dogdom's history, a Doberman Pinscher, Ferry V. Rauhfelsen, owned by Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge of Madison, N. J., has walked off with the "best in the show" award of the Sixty-third Annual Westminster Kennel Club, which closed at Madison Square Garden here last night. The tall, stately Doberman pinscher was handled by McClure Halley, who bought the champion for Mrs. Dodge in Germany.

The choosing of Ferry V. Rauhfelsen did not come without stiff opposition from five other outstanding dogs, including Champion My Own Brucie, a cocker spaniel, owned by Herman E. Mellenthin of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who got most applause from the crowd. Other finalists, judged by George Steadman Thomas, were Champion Miss Wynsum, a Yorkshire terrier, owned by Mrs. Arthur Mills of Roseland, N. J.; Saddler, a smooth fox terrier, owned by James M. Austin; Champion Blakeen Jung Frau, a white poodle, owned by Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, and Champion Meadow Lark Draftsman, a beagle owned by Mrs. William S. du Pont.

Mr. Thomas, confirming the ringside's high opinion of My Own Brucie, presented the James Mortimer Memorial trophy to the cocker spaniel as the best American-bred dog in the show.

After judging the dogs, Mr. Thomas declared "they were all grand," adding that he found it difficult to discriminate between them. All dogs shown were in top form last night, many of them having come to the Westminster Club Show from recent victories in other parts of the country. In earlier judging during the day, Champion Miss Wynsum got first award in the Toy Class. In the Non-Sporting Class, Mrs. Hoyt's white poodle, Champion Blakeen Jung Frau, won top honors. Mrs. du Pont's beagle walked off with the honors among dogs of its class. In the terrier group, Saddler came out in front.

Other winners were for the best brace; Champion Blakeen Eiger and Champion Blakeen June Frau, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt; best team, the Sealyham terriers, Belle and Dorothy, Champion Croglin Christiana, Champion Nutfield Snowfall and Champion Brash Best Man.

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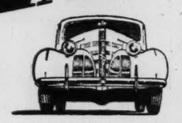

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Pediforme

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Fourteen

As Uncle Joseph, facing the Indians, his feet braced a little apart, his face nearly as expressionless as theirs, was thinking of gaining time so that the children could run to safety, he saw Sally pass him, with Andrew at her side.

"Go back, Sally," he said low and fierce, but for the only time in her life she disobeyed him.

"These are our friends, Uncle Joseph," she replied serenely, making for a group of children standing in the background.

"Does the child know the danger?" thought Uncle Joseph in despair. He dared not speak again for fear that he should only hasten the crisis. Andrew knew the danger. He was white as bleached linen, but he too dared not protest, nor would he leave Sally's side.

On the little girl went, smiling. Her eyes danced, her curls bobbed with her steps over the uneven ground. As assured as she had been in the glade, seemingly unaware of the terrible silence, and of the unwinking gaze of many eyes fixed upon her, she went on until she and Andrew had come up to the three children with whom they had once played.

"I know where there are lots of bramble-berries," she said, taking the girl's hand.

The child said something swift and guttural to her mother, and there was a murmur among the women.

A voice from among the men spoke unexpectedly to Andrew. It was young Robin Doney whom he had known last March at the Hallets, now wearing only a cloth about his lean brown waist. He grinned with more friendliness than Andrew had ever seen him show.

The Indians had a place for courage. They were pleased with the children.

A Fair Offer

"What you give, every year?" asked old Robin Doney, quick to feel the lessening tension, quick to reach an agreement before anything could happen to rouse the young men.

"Five bushels of cornmeal every year," said Uncle Joseph. It seemed little to pay, little enough even for peace on this land he loved. But to the Indians, five bushels of cornmeal seemed a great deal.

"Five?" asked old Robin Doney, holding up five crooked fingers.

"Five," answered Uncle Joseph, holding up his fingers in turn.

"Bushels?" asked the old man, with a circling motion of his arms to outline an imaginary big basket.

"Bushels," repeated Uncle Joseph, making the same gesture. "When the leaves fall, every year. Five bushels of cornmeal."

He saw the yielding of the old men and the women, but some of the young men were dissatisfied still. They were prepared for excitement; this ending was too tame to please them.

Uncle Joseph, every faculty strained to follow their thought, understood something of what was in their minds.

"And today to celebrate our agreement, I will send down to your village one hundred pounds of beef and a keg of molasses for a dance."

The young men were won. There was something to look forward to. They would not have to go to Canada. This white man was wise, better than most.

Uncle Joseph now made a brief gesture of farewell with one hand.

"I am busy," he said, and turning his back to them all, picked up the handles of the scoop again.

Sally Explains

"Hi, Buck! hi, Major!" he shouted to the restless oxen as though he were all alone in the clearing. The Indians must be sure that he was not afraid of them, that what he offered them was through a sense of justice, not of fear.

"Hi, hi!" he shouted, and the oxen heaved forward, moving their heads uncertainly. Uncle Joseph tipped down the lip of the scoop to cut into the earth.

"Hi! Gee, Buck, gee! gee! Major, gee!"

Slowly the oxen swung to the right. Slowly Uncle Joseph followed them, and looked up. There was not an Indian left in sight.

"They're all gone, sir," said Andrew.

Uncle Joseph took out his handkerchief and wiped his forehead.

"What caused you to act that way, Sally?" he demanded. "You made me chicken-hearted with your behavior. Why did you go right into the midst of those Indians, when they were just about ready to attack us?"

"I thought it might help, sir," answered Sally.

Full moon weather held, and the morning of the house-raising dawned as fair as any of the other days of that memorable week. Everyone, men, women and children, from the village and the neighboring farms, walked or drove to the clearing. The women often brought with them cakes or pies covered with napkins to help out with the house-raising spread, but the men brought the strength of their sinewy arms and muscled backs.

The Story So Far

Sally and Andrew were watching Uncle Joseph dig out the cellar of the new house he was building for Aunt Nannie in a clearing in the woods in Happy Valley, Maine, when, suddenly, a group of Indians moved swiftly towards them from among the trees. They looked very fierce and their leader told Uncle Joseph that the land he was building on belonged to them. Uncle Joseph offered to pay them something every year to protect his ownership, but their faces were not friendly. These were exciting days for Andrew, who was to go away with his father, Captain of the brig Fair American, when the house raising was over. Captain Patterson had returned only a few days before from a voyage on which he had been long over due, and had chosen Miss Deborah, Uncle Joseph's sister, to be Andrew's new mother.

All Uncle Joseph's family were of course on hand, Aunt Esther with Sam Hallet, Aunt Deborah and Captain Patterson, with his blue coat hung on a branch, the hired men, and the oxen with golden-rod tied to their horns—that was Sally's idea—and even Hannibal, the young bear, was there, chained out of the way, and Dinah, who after one disapproving look at the noisy crowd, slipped off on her own affairs.

When the first upright was raised, there was an extra rope on it and the ladies of the house were called upon to help with pulling it into place. Among much laughing banter they went to their positions.

"Come, Sally, child, you must pull too," said Aunt Nannie and the three aunts and Sally pulled with a will, throwing their weights against the rope. With the help of the men the timber soon reared into position and all the watchers cheered and clapped.

"Well begun is half done!" cried Uncle Joseph. "The ladies have set us a good example—come on, boys and show what you can do!"

With a scurry the aunts and Sally ran back to the edge of the clearing under the trees where the women and children sat, watching, talking, comparing and admiring.

Sophronia was there with a new dress, anxious as usual for attention, but Sally kept close to Andrew. Tomorrow he would be leaving for Bangor and the Fair American. It would be months before she saw him again, but they had this one more beautiful exciting day before them.

"This is your house too," she said. "Uncle Joseph says so. Aunt Deborah is to have her own room here, always kept for her. But I shall miss you sorely, Andrew, while you're away."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

A Girl With a Pet Antelope

This painting was done in India in the eighteenth century. It was made under Rajput patronage. The theme is inspired from nature, but it is drawn with delicate outline and with gentle sweet sentiment. The draughtsman aimed for clarity and achieved exquisiteness.

While the subject of the girl and her antelope was meant to have some deep symbolic meaning, to us of the western world the picture is interesting and enjoyable for sheer beauty of design and sensitiveness in execution.

Accustomed as we are to portraiture in light and shadow, and with the consequent emphasis upon depth and roundness, this two dimensional picture seems particularly simple. In recent years we have come to appreciate such direct and abbreviated statement, such clean outlines, and decisive contours. The painting is now in the Freer Gallery of Art, in Washington, D. C.

A Picnic Breakfast in Bengal

Who taught the natives their delightful manners? That was the question we asked ourselves after spending a day among the natives of rural Bengal.

We had decided to make the most of a bright, sunny morning in the late "rains," and have a breakfast picnic before exploring into the Bengal countryside. The route we had taken for our run was narrow and winding, passing groves of mango trees and coconut palms. Here and there stood clusters of mud and thatch houses, the homes of Bengali cultivators, with their inevitable "tanks," or rectangular ponds—familiar sights in East Indian villages where the land lies so low that the dwellings have to be raised on earth excavated from these tanks in order to keep the floors dry.

Past little temples we sped, now turned into ruins, and numbers of empty brick buildings long since given over to the ever encroaching jungle. Friendly little mongooses appeared every now and then, wending their busy, intent way through the bushes, until our trail led beyond the wooded areas into the broad, swampy rice fields.

Breakfast From Hampers

A long, brown rat snake crossed the dusty road ahead of us, hurriedly gliding into the undergrowth at the side. It raised its head to gaze fixedly at us as we passed. A little farther on, one of the now infrequent trees offered kindly shelter. Here we paused to take out our hampers and set to work on the welcome breakfast we had brought, much to the interest of the local inhabitants who quickly gathered round in a circle to watch.

Beyond this point the road led along bare mud embankments raised above the level of the surrounding rice fields until it petered out near a small village. This made it necessary to continue our journey on foot along a narrow foothpath to where a few natives were loading a country boat with rice straws, boats being the chief means of transportation in rural Bengal, where the land is normally inundated during the "rains."

Being anxious to continue our exploration, we haled the boat as a useful means of conveyance and found the owners only too delighted to be of use. Embarking on the frail craft we pushed off along the waterway to the intense joy of a large crowd of brown-skinned children. They plunged into the water and swam round us or commandeered canoes, made from hollowed-out coconut palms, and paddled in our wake.

We soon discovered that the boatmen, who evidently looked upon us as their guests, were taking us in the direction of their own cluster of huts. There we were gravely received by the elders of the community and invited to enter the open square, around which the various houses were grouped.

An Obliging Schoolboy

We were then conducted to the Poojah House—or public meeting house—where religious and other gatherings are held. The entire population of the village accompanied us, many of them evidently having never had a close view of white people before. They exhibited intense interest, not only in us but also in our cameras, handbags, etc.

It seemed, from a slate which was hanging from a bamboo pole, that the Poojah House was also used as a school. A mischievous-looking urchin, anxious to demonstrate his knowledge of the English alphabet, proudly made some brave attempts to draw capital letters upon it, to the admiration of those who had not yet attained to his high standard of achievement.

At this point the performance was interrupted by a number of boys who came rushing upon us with coconuts, which they had hastily collected from the nearest palm. Cutting them open, they offered us the cool milk. We were only too glad to accept, gratefully drinking it straight from the nuts.

While the young women and girls of the village, though timid and shy, approached quite close in order to see what was going on, we noticed that the older ones kept at a distance, half hidden behind huts and granaries. From this we gleaned that the gradual emancipation of women had permeated this small community whose women had, until comparatively recently, been compelled to hide themselves from the gaze of strangers.

The day was now drawing on and we had to take our leave of those friendly folk. As we made our way back to the boat, the whole village accompanied us, standing on the bank to see us off.

As a final gesture of good-will, they heaped on us, in their simple generosity, presents of coconuts—far more than we could possibly use. We, on our part, offered them presents of money, but these they would not accept, indicating, as best they were able, that we had been their honored guests and that they could take nothing in return for their meager hospitality.

Frank Scrimgeour

Magic in Minerals

"It is snowing," said Father, almost as joyously as a small boy. "Now, what could be finer than a snowy Saturday afternoon, the office closed, and nothing to do but enjoy ourselves.

"Come down cellar with me. This is just the kind of afternoon I have been waiting for. When we went on our mineral trips last summer, I promised to show you some mineral magic when we had time for indoor work. How would you like to test some specimens now of phosphorescence or fluorescence?"

"I don't know what such big words mean," small John admitted.

"I didn't expect you would know," replied Father kindly. "Nor Peter either for that matter. So I planned to tell you.

"Fluorescence is one of the loveliest and most wonderful things in the whole mineral kingdom. A mineral that is fluorescent gives off, when illuminated, a light of a different color from itself or the beam thrown on it. You will see very soon what magic is wrought when we change an ordinary electric light bulb for another bulb which is argon-filled.

"It is the ultra violet rays—the invisible rays—which cause the minerals to change color. It really is a kind of magic as you shall both see."

"And the other word—phospho—something or other," said Peter. "What is that?"

"Phosphorescent," said Father slowly. "When the interesting ultra-violet rays are shut off, minerals which phosphoresce continue to shine in the darkness."

Choosing the Specimens

"Sometimes it is possible to see phosphorescence at the seashore on a dark night," observed Mother quietly. "And often people on shipboard watch the waves break against the boat because certain substances are phosphorescent."

"Let's go down cellar," said Father, "and try out some of our own specimens. I believe I know the ones which will give us results."

Soon Father, the boys and Mother, too, were grouped about the small table where Father put out some of the fine specimens they had found on field trips during the summer months.

There was fluorite, green and purple from Connecticut, and a brown piece a friend had sent from Ohio. There was willemite from New Jersey, a pale green. The boys were growing excited as Father arranged the minerals and drew attention to the natural colorings.

"Now, screw in the little argon bulb in this table lamp, son, and soon we shall see a wonderful change," he said to Peter.

"Will you please snap out the other lights, Mother," requested Father. As the room became dark, Mother having pressed the switch button, Father snapped on the argon light. A violet glow shone upon the minerals assembled. It was not the violet glow that produced the amazing color changes, Father explained, but rather the invisible rays.

Work of the Invisible Rays

The green and purple fluorite had become a very beautiful blue. The brown fluorite was now a yellow-green. And the Willemite had changed from pale green to a bright green light. It was really like magic.

"Now, watch very carefully," cautioned Father, and he snapped off the argon light.

Sure enough, the willemite was glowing brilliantly although there was not a light on in the room.

"All right now. Light, please, Mother," sang out Father. And the room was lighted again, the minerals assuming their natural colors.

"That was great," cried Peter enthusiastically. "I'd like to try some other minerals under that light and see what they would do."

"Some day we shall go to visit a museum where more powerful lamps are installed and then you can see what beautiful results are obtained," promised Father.

"But it might interest you boys to know that fluorescence has a practical use, too. It helps detectives find counterfeit bills and stamps. It shows up any changes that have been made on legal documents. It makes finger prints clear which are invisible by daylight, it aids in revealing food that is not pure. . . ."

"And," put in Mother, "although it may interest the boys to know that beautiful effects are produced on the theatrical stage by these lamps, I really think they will be even more happy to know that it is not snowing any longer. The coasting ought to be good."

Janet P. Johl

Hong Kong Holiday

By Paul Sheeline

We arrived in Hong Kong on December 17, after a brief passage down the China coast from Shanghai. Hong Kong itself is an island, and, while part of China, nevertheless belongs to the British Crown. With it, forming the "Colony of Hong Kong," are the city of Kowloon and the "New Territory" district, both of which are on the mainland. But the island is only five minutes by ferry from Kowloon.

Hong Kong is said to have one of the three or four most beautiful harbors in the world. We could readily believe it as we entered the channel on a cloudless day, a few hours after sunrise. The rocky hills that towered above the long, winding access to the harbor had been transformed into mountains of yellow gold by the pale rays of the morning sun. Way below, sailing at their feet, the fishing junks furnished the only touch of reality to this dream-like panorama. Even they seemed like fairy ships from another world.

We tied up at a buoy, a few hundred yards away from the commercial center of the city. Hong Kong is something like San Francisco in that it is built on a very irregular bit of ground. The buildings cluster about the base of the mountain, and on its near-vertical slopes the houses of some brave residents hang perilously over the side. The roads up to the top are narrow and winding, with barely room for two automobiles to pass. Some of the turns are so sharp that a car has to be maneuvered very expertly to get around safely.

Entertainment, English Style

From various booklets we had read before arriving, we gathered that the three main streets in Hong Kong were the "Bund," "Des Voeux," and "Queen's Road," all running parallel and within a block of each other. The "Bund" as in Shanghai, runs next to the waterfront. The other two are the "business" streets, and in them are all the best shops, theaters, and commercial buildings. If followed for a mile or so each way, they will bring you into the native section. Hong Kong is quite a small settlement in normal times, but the population had recently been increased by the immigration of thousands of Chinese refugees until it numbered over a million, and consequently quarters for everyone were crowded.

While Tim and I were reading our mail, the Captain came down with a young man who he introduced as Mr. Versluis. Mr. Versluis was a Dutchman from the Java-China-Japan Line. He had very kindly offered to show us around. We went ashore with him in the company's launch, and had lunch immediately at the Gloucester Hotel.

Later on, he took us to the Cricket Club, where we watched England's most popular game being played. Cricket is a very complicated game to describe and very uninteresting (so I think—but Englishmen don't) to watch. It might conceivably be compared to baseball, in that it is played with a bat (three sides, with one flat face; held somewhat like a golf club) and that a "bowler" sends the ball to the batsman with a straight-armed throw. Instead of being put "out" at he end of three "strikes," he may miss the ball as much as he likes, or hit it and not run, as long as it doesn't knock over the "wicket" in front of which he stands. If I tried to explain any further I'd get too involved, and I must admit that I don't understand the game thoroughly myself. The players, in true English fashion, wear white flannels and white shirts as "uniform." Some wear a cap resembling a baseball cap. While they are not at bat, or fielding, they sit in the shade and sip cool drinks. It's a very leisurely game, and perhaps that is why I, as an American, don't enjoy it.

View From the Peak

We took a taxi up the road to the "Peak," 1800 feet above the sea. Cars cannot go all the way, but for those who are disinclined to walk there are Chinese coolies who will carry you up on their shoulders in "palanquins." From the very top extends one of the most magnificent views I have ever seen. Almost directly below, spreading out like a relief map along the margin of the harbor, were the houses and buildings of Victoria (Hong Kong is the island—Victoria the city). Out in the bay, huge warships and great merchant liners shrunk to merely toy boats placed on a piece of smooth blue glass. In the distance, beyond Kowloon, were the misty blue-grey mountains which hid Canton. Behind, on the Southern side of the island, were the lovely quiet waters of Repulse Bay. We could have stayed up there on the peak for hours, just enjoying the view. But suddenly we were wrapped in a cloud, and we reluctantly left.

The next day we had unloaded all our cargo, and we moved over to the Hong Kong Whampoa docks in Kowloon. There we lay alongside for a week, under the largest steel crane I have ever seen, and underwent a thorough cleaning and overhaul. The engines were completely dismantled and a special shore crew helped our regular engineers to clean, repair, and adjust them. The deck, aft of the engine room, was littered with valves, pistons, and connecting rods.

Christmas in Hong Kong

The deck crew, too, was busy. They began chipping as soon as we arrived at our new berth, and kept it up day and night for four days. Later they painted the whole ship, outside and in. Down in the "deep tanks" (for carrying liquid freight—also regular cargo when they're not being used for anything else) riveters kept up their loud hammering. Finally, after one or two sleepless nights, we became used to the noise and didn't mind it.

Christmas in Hong Kong was not a disappointment. To be sure I missed the snow, the cold, the carols, Christmas Eve on Beacon Hill, and just the fact that I was not at home. But the people out here do the best they could to bring about the right atmosphere. If you disregard all the material things, which, after all, are different in every city and country, you will find that the "spirit" of Christmas is more than just the right decorations. We had it here, and that was what made Dec. 25 a success for us.

Old Loung, the Chief Steward, decorated our dining room until it was buried under a mass of paper streamers, red bells and wreaths, flags of all nations, paper effigies of Santa Claus—a good job by a man whose country does not observe Christmas. We hoisted a tree atop each of our masts, and fixed one to the stern flag post. Everybody gave and received small presents, no one went without, and we all had a very merry time.

Just as the effects of the turkey and cranberry sauce began wearing off, Mr. Versluis invited Tim and me to have real "Chinese chow" with him and several of his friends. By the way, their English is flawless, as is their French, German, and Malayan. Because of their work, they are required to travel continually, and must speak the language of the countries they visit.

A Chopstick Meal

I was a trifle dubious about my ability to eat with chopsticks, but I was told that I could always switch to a knife and fork, although with great loss of "face" (prestige). We started off with soup, which contained a quantity of ingredients that tasted marvelous, but that I didn't recognize. I know there was spinach in it, and pigeon eggs. But it was excellent. Next, we had some sort of concoction of rice and bamboo shoots. Here I had a chance to try out my chopsticks, and found that I could use them easily after a bit of adjustment.

The food was served in a "community" plate in the center and everybody helped himself (with chopsticks). Then we ate. No man is considered a good "Chinese chow" eater, we were told, unless there is a long line of spilled gravy and rice on the tablecloth from the central plate to his own bowl. That proves that he hasn't cheated by bringing his dish up to the big one, and pushing the food off into it.

The third course was another soup, this time a little thicker, and contained shark fins, among other things. The fins were skinned, pulled apart, and drawn out into long, thin strings. They're very good, but the taste is altogether new, and can't be compared to anything else.

We had another course after that, but I couldn't possibly say what was in it, except that it was rice, with all sorts of spices. I recognized mustard, paprika, tabasco, a little curry, and soy sauce. But there were loads of others. Even the waiter did not know what they were Perhaps the cook did not either. We had no dessert, because Chinese desserts are too sweet for Europeans. The meal was a great success, though, and tasted fine.

We were delayed a day because someone suddenly discovered that we had got 1,500 gallons of water into the lubricating oil. Everyone worked frantically to get it out, and we finally started towards Manila on the 29th.

Winter Dusk

The gray-feathered dusk
Hesitates on silent wings,
Then settles quietly to earth.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

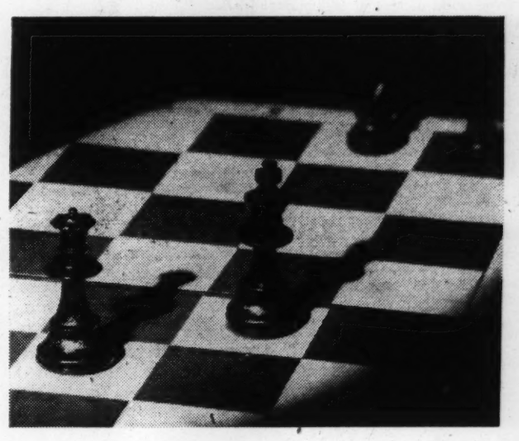
The Busy Squirrel

The little squirrel spent the day climbing the trees that may be found hidden in the following sentences. Can you find them?

1. "Oh, Mama," pleaded Mirth, "may I go with Alan?"
2. "It may not be a voice. It might be echoes," said the guide.
3. "May I sit on your lap? Please Daddy, I'm so sleepy."
4. "The picnic basket will be ready, as soon as I slip in enough napkins."
5. A dragon fly, like a bit of gauzy lace, darted in and out of the shadows.
6. Columbus, at the time he lived in Genoa, kept a shop.
7. Gas and oil expense is budgeted with necessities.
8. His passenger sloop earned enough for himself and his family.
9. Their class flower was sweet pea, chosen for its gay brave sweetness.
10. "That is a good story," said Alan as he closed the book.

(Answers will be published on this page next Thursday.)

Chess



The Monitor's Sports Pages include a weekly column on chess by an expert; students of this perennially popular game find excellent pointers on play in this feature. Besides news of local athletic events, the Monitor Sport Pages carry accurate and well-reported news from national and world centers.

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Boston Amusements—Symphony Analysis, New Film, Art

Trends in American Art Seen Across Three Decades

By Dorothy Adlow

For more than three decades it had been the practice of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, to hold an exhibition of pictures by contemporary American painters. Many changes have come about in 30 years in the form and content of American pictures. A new generation has matured and provided fresh material, novel ideas, and a wider horizon for American art. Each new display has had in some way an element of freshness, an element of bewilderment, for it is in the character of the art of our time to seek new molds, to strive for fresh effects. This is a period of experiment, readjustment, and uncertainty. The artist in his nature responds to the pressure of outward circumstance.

While in former years we found most compelling in these comprehensive displays the technical orientations; today we are moved more by the mood and state of thought of the artist. The exhibition in Providence seems exceptionally harmonious in its exhibits; there is an underlying unity and cohesiveness in what this varied collection of American artists seeks to express. Is it wishful thinking to perceive a persistent motive of warm romantic feeling elicited from the landscape, from a typical street corner in a big city, from a casual assortment of still-life objects on a table? We wonder.

The former abrupt variations from angular cubism, to mottled impressionism, to scrawling expressionism are lacking. More than three fourths of the contributors are singing out in primary colors, reds and yellows and emerald greens. They are painting from life, people they see around them in pedestrian activities; but they are modifying appearance, or rather improving upon it, idealizing, so that the average American is elevated to the stature of a titan or Greek goddess; physical proportions improved, bearing instilled with aristocracy. Man is swathed in draperies and imbued with a timeless, lofty heroism. He is seen in twilight, or at least in softened or dulled light against a dramatized background.

What is this new prevailing note in American painting which has replaced the technical meanderings of the Parisian disciples, and the hard bitten "social" themes of a few years ago? The artist has probably concluded that he belongs to neither extreme, and that it is high time he were finding something typical and moderate, rather than something exaggeratedly philosophical, or technical.

The artist showed a few years ago the chaos which the social philosopher discusses today. He has had his fill and now he apparently wishes for something normal and suited to his medium and his temperament. Judging from the Providence exhibition he prefers to work with universal emotions rather than specific episodes of unemployment, civil war, and fraternal struggle.

To be seen at the Museum exhibition is a handsome "Spring Tapestry" by Ernest Lawson in his fruitiest colors; a swiftly executed pastoral by John Carroll, "My Farm"; a charming city scene decoratively depicted by George Biddle; a strong allusively poetic canvas "Figure in the Landscape" by Frederic Taubes; a hard stylized portrait of Martha Graham by Paul Meltsner; a portrayal of recollected bombardment by George Grosz. El Greco and Delacroix seem to dominate the tendencies among our artists today who turn back for inspiration to those masters of the past who gave way freely to emotion, but not without a peculiar discipline in the use of bright color, asymmetry, distortion, and violence of effect.

The Providence exhibition is not only informing, it is very enjoyable.

Courtesy Midtown Galleries

'Two Boys' by Doris Rosenthal
In the exhibition of contemporary American art at Providence.

Courtesy Frick Art Reference Library

Painting by Constantin Guys
Canvas loaned by Walter Pach of New York for the exhibition of romantic French painting on view at the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts until March 5.

Prize-Winning Symphony

By Alfred H. Meyer

One of the youngest and newest of American composers is to receive a hearing at the week-end concerts at Symphony Hall. The earliest of William Howard Schuman's works date no further back than the winter of 1932-33. A mere six years later he has achieved two symphonies (in addition to a number of lesser works) and is successfully storming the gates of the major symphony orchestras.

Mr. Schuman is a native of New York City, where he was born in 1910. He studied at Columbia—harmony with Max Persin, counterpoint with Charles Haubiel, later, composition with Roy Harris. In Europe he studied at the Mozarteum at Salzburg. He is at present teaching at the Sarah Lawrence College.

This Second Symphony of Mr. Schuman's is a prize-winning work. Its first performance was under WPA auspices. Late last summer it was heard over the Columbia network, in the series called "Everybody's Music," with Howard Barlow conducting.

* * *

Reviewing this concert in Modern Music, Goddard Lieberson wrote: "There is much to be said for the work of . . . William Schuman, though his Symphony is not my conception of a composition in that form." Indeed this one-movement symphony goes as far afield from usual symphonic form as it is possible to go. One can acquiesce in its designation as a symphony only in the light of Cecil Gray's dictum about symphonic form:

"The truth is that symphony is not, and never has been, a form in the sense in which, for instance, the fugue or the sonnet are forms, . . . but so far as form is concerned practically anything can be called a sonata (or symphony) without violating any law or principle. . . . Symphony, in fact is not a form, but 'symphonic' is a style. We say of a piece of music that it is symphonic in the same way that we speak of a building as Gothic, or Romanesque; it does not tell us anything about the shape, dimensions, or proportions of the work, any more than the architectural terms do, but it does convey a very definite sense of the style in which it is written."

Thus Mr. Schuman's symphony. This comparatively simple three-part form follows not a single textbook prescription for the form known as symphony. But it would do it an injustice to describe its matter, or its manner, or its texture as anything other than symphonic.

* * *

The symphony is a piece of pure, self-contained music, based on a single theme, but further unified by a persistent, much repeated single note (the note C) and several ostinato figures. It moves at a slow, sedate pace.

A trumpet begins it with the central note C. Very shortly the low-pitched instruments of the orchestra sing against this note the grave melody which is the basis of most of the developments of the entire work. The melody begins by suggesting a chord entirely unrelated to the note C against which it appears. This melody is entirely a child of its day, indeed all but a "tone-row" in the Schönbergian sense. The melody is at once followed by an "ostinato" figure in the basses, D-flat, F, G-flat, F-flat, D-flat, all against the still sustained C, while the first expansion of the melody takes place. The first section is a series of increasing developments of the principal melody. A second ostinato, in sixteenth notes in strings, finds place during these developments.

A second or middle section affords a degree of contrast, being developed out of motives from the melody rather than on the melody as a whole. Its orchestral color brings further contrast, being entirely that of wind instruments. And its texture is that of chamber music.

The final section brings further developments of the original melody, with new contrapuntal devices, among them a four-part canon. The treatment is climactic.

In style one notes in the first place certain rather strong leanings in the direction of atonality, and secondly, certain evidences of thought processes similar to those of the composer's erstwhile teacher, Roy Harris.

William Schuman
His Second Symphony in one movement will be played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the week-end concerts.

Thorborg-Hartmann Recital

The fifth concert in the present series of Boston Morning Musicales was given yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler by Kerstin Thorborg, contralto, and Carl Hartmann, tenor, both of the Metropolitan Opera Association. Their appearance as soloists in Boston has been awaited with considerable interest, and their singing yesterday morning appeared to give enormous pleasure to the capacity audience.

For her portion of the program, Mme. Thorborg selected three groups, the first composed of "Die Allmacht" and "Ständchen" by Schubert and "Anakreon's Grab" and "Morgenstimmung" by Hugo Wolf. An aria from Saint-Säens' "Samson et Dalila" was set alone by the singer, and to close, she offered a Scandinavian group, comprising "Was It a Dream" by Sibellius, "Give Me Thy Heart" by Melartin, "Under the Cherry Tree" by Jonson and Grieg's "I Love You."

Mr. Hartmann, who opened the program, chose for his first group, "Frühlingsfahrt," "Ich wand're nicht," and "Wanderlied" by Schumann, with arias from "Lohengrin," "Rienzi" and "Walküre" completing his second group. For final numbers the singer chose items by Strauss, "Traum durch die Dammerung," "Ich trage meine Minne," and "Heimliche Aufforderung." Edwin McArthur supplied the pianoforte accompaniments for each singer in his customary discerning manner.

There are few contralto voices which may be truthfully said to be of equal worth throughout their range. Yesterday morning Mme. Thorborg displayed one of them. With the exception of the topmost notes, the voice was rich in quality and fine in texture. She has a thoroughly artistic approach to Lieder. Since she is mistress of breath control, the phrasing was irreproachable and the interpretation satisfying. Nowhere during the program did Mme. Thorborg reveal her talents more completely than in "Die Allmacht" by Schubert and the pair of songs by Wolf. Keen pleasure was also derived from her performance of the aria from "Samson et Dalila." Of course there were encores.

Mr. Hartmann has a voice with many possibilities, but at present he seems unable to cope successfully with the problem of breath. In too many instances, he appeared to break his phrases quite unnecessarily, thus breaking also the flow of a melodic line. Nor does he make use of resonance to the fullest extent, especially on his top notes, which, yesterday morning, were brilliant but hard. The voice is of robust proportions, and when he allows it opportunity, it proves a tractable instrument. Of the Lieder, our choice would fall on his presentation of "Wanderlied" and from the arias we select the item from "Walküre." Mr. Hartmann's audience received him warmly and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

N. Y. Philharmonic To Play in Boston

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will play in Boston on March 13. The engagement was announced by a New York newspaper this morning. Inquiry here revealed that the concert will be given in Symphony Hall, and will be sponsored by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

John Barbirolli will then conduct for the first time here. The last Boston concerts by the Philharmonic were given on March 16 and 17, 1936, under Artur Toscanini.

Boston, however, is not on the schedule of the tour announced by the Philharmonic for next season.

Youth Concert, Spring Series

The Youth Concerts Association of Boston has now embarked upon its spring series of three concerts for young people of Greater Boston. This is no doubt good news to those who believe that audiences of musically intelligent listeners should be trained in the way they should go before they may be inclined toward less desirable musical paths. Thus it would appear that Wheeler Beckett and his companions in this project, notably 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, are performing a real service to the community in presenting concerts of good orchestral music.

The first program of this spring series was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, with Mr. Beckett conducting, and the 3,000 young persons (of varying ages) heard the Bach Suite No. 3 in D major, the Third and Fourth movements of the Mozart Symphony in E flat, No. 39, the Dvořák Slavonic Dances, Op. 72, Nos. 10 (E minor) and 7 (C major), the Strauss Blue Danube Waltz, and three excerpts from the Rimsky-Korsakov Spanish Caprice, Op. 34.

Prefacing the Bach Suite with a few words of explanation as to its content, Mr. Beckett led the orchestra in a spirited performance. A ready response from his audience was given to this and to the Mozart which followed, but it was in the numbers which came after the intermission that the youthful listeners appeared to find the most of interest, if vociferous applause be any indication of enjoyment. The Slavonic Dances, especially were evidently of material to which youthful ears fervently responded, although the Blue Danube caught the fancy of the children, who answered the performance with literally a storm of applause. It was also evident that the rhythms of the Spanish Caprice struck a responsive chord.

Mr. Beckett's practice of commenting upon certain salient passages during the afternoon and singling out an instrument or two for special attention, was no doubt an additional aid to the enjoyment of the music, and while, in answer to his query as to their pleasure in the Bach, the children gave a positive answer, it was unmistakable that the Dvořák, Strauss, and Rimsky-Korsakov won them completely. After all, this was music more nearly within the experience of his listeners. On the other hand, when he mentioned the possibility of a performance of the entire Beethoven Fifth Symphony, the delight of his listeners was heartening and promptly expressed. If there are still doubting Thomases among the grownups as to whether symphonic concerts for children are practical, let those people attend one of these Youth Concerts . . . providing he is fortunate enough to secure a ticket.

G. M. S.

Concert of Early Music

The Boston Society of Early Music, at its concert next Thursday evening at the Women's City Club, will play works by J. Coperario, G. G. Gastoldi, Thomas Tomkins, J. S. Bach, Couperin, Montevardi, Franz Tunder, and J. A. Schmierer. The artists will be Olga Averino (soprano), Paul Fedorovsky (descant viol and violin), Albert Bernard (treble viol), Alfred Zighera (viola da gamba), Gaston Dufresne (violone), and Putnam Aldrich (harpsichord).

Martyn Green Undisturbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After juggling with the project for some weeks, Impresario Michael Todd has dropped "The Hot Mikado." But that doesn't close the book on Negro "swing" versions of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera. Indeed, the Federal Theater's all-Negro "swing" "Mikado," now thriving in Chicago, is soon to open a new chapter in New York.

Some theatergoers will doubtless find the project amusing. Others will consider it impudent. Avid Gilbert and Sullivan fans will probably kick up a veritable Katisha of a rumpus.

Anticipating all this and deciding that headquarters was the only sensible place to seek an answer, we ventured backstage at the Martin Beck Theater the other evening to ask Martyn Green what he thought about it.

Sings Seven Roles

Mr. Green, as if anyone didn't know, is one of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company's principal comedians. He was taught to sing by his father, a famous tenor. Later, the young man studied at the Royal College of Music in London. He toured in musical comedy and vaudeville and at one time conducted his own Concert Party (he describes the Concert Party as "a peculiar English institution"). His troupe was called The Quin-Monics, which, being translated, means "harmonic quintet." Mr. Green joined the D'Oyly Carte Company as chorister and understudy in 1922 and rose to his present rank in 1934. For the current tour, he is singing seven roles, of which his favorite—though he loves them all—is Jack Point in "The Yeomen of the Guard."

The comedian's dressing room leads directly off the stage and we found Mr. Green inside, clad in the sort of dressing gown that actors wear backstage, contemplating the beginnings of Major-General Stanley's countenance in the mirror.

"What do you think of the idea of a 'hot' 'Mikado'?" we asked.

Would Like to See It

Mr. Green did not look haughty, like Sir Joseph Porter. He did not shudder, à la Ko-Ko. Nor did he swoon in the manner of Jack Point.

He merely said: "I would like to see it. Not that I would necessarily agree, of course. If a man has written a thing a certain way, it should be left that way. It annoys me to hear a dance orchestra jazzing up something that was written seriously. But it might be interesting to see what they will do with it."

Mr. Green expressed considerably more interest in something equally un-Gilbertian, cinematized Savoy opera. He was asked about the English screen verson of "The Mikado," in which he plays his traditional role of Ko-Ko. Kenny Baker, by the way, is Nanki-Poo.

"Mikado" on Screen

"As far as the future of filmed Gilbert and Sullivan goes, we shall have to wait and see what the public think about the first one," said Mr. Green. "I believe that Victor Schertzinger did a very fine job of direction. However, Gilbert and Sullivan fans must not expect to see it on the screen as they remember it on the stage. And I think that film fans ought to be notified that these operas are quite different from what they have been accustomed to seeing."

Enlarging upon the subject of films in general, Mr. Green said that he had found certain limitations to the medium. He thinks that there is too much use of the close-up. He would like to see a much larger screen—say, the size of a stage—and fewer shots in which only three quarters of the actors' bodies are shown. He is also opposed to the present starring system.

"There is every reason why you should act in the cinema," he said. "Stars are not expected to act but merely to exhibit their personalities. And that is the reason why they don't last more than about five years. Whereas, an actor like C. Aubrey Smith can go on as long as he wants. Some day, the film people will realize that the actor should be the star."

And so, the subjects of stars and starring in the air, we veered toward the question of certain critical strictures delivered by New York reviewers against Mr. Green's "mugging" and alleged scene stealing.

Same "Business" for Years

"There is really only one answer to that," he said quietly, making it clear that he did not wish to reply to the critics. "I am using practically the same 'business' now that I have used for years, giving the same performances that have been reviewed here in 1930, 1934, and 1937. Furthermore, everything we do in these productions is passed on by Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte, the son of the company's founder.

"They (the critics) mostly seem to object to the recurrent encores," Mr. Green continued. "Maybe they're right and maybe they're wrong. Perhaps we should behave as if we didn't hear the applause. But then the audience is not going to hear the lines that follow the song. It seems rather a pity to go right ahead when those out front are applauding and carrying on."

Furthermore, Mr. Green doesn't think that a modern audience—English or American—would have much fun sitting through a Gilbert and Sullivan performance as it was done in the last century.

"After all, those were Victorian people performing a Victorian play," he said. "We are late Georgians—George VI—performing a Victorian play. Of course, not one note or word has been added, subtracted, or altered in the operas. But staging, costumes, and lights have been changed. For tradition is merely the intelligent carrying out of what has gone before."

Americans Appreciative

This led Mr. Green to the observation that it has been quite unnecessary to "sell" Gilbert and Sullivan to Americans. Both here and in England the D'Oyly Carte singers more than once have been prompted from the front of the house. New York is one of the most noisily appreciative cities in the United States. Philadelphia is enthusiastic but more restrained. Boston is "magnificent."

Mr. Green is all for hands across the sea in the theater but thinks that there are certain pitfalls to be avoided. For instance, bad casting and hostile critics are two of the best ways of ruining an otherwise good play.

"You can't expect an English cast to play 'Tobacco Road,' which is essentially American, any more than you can expect a cast of Americans to play 'Dear Octopus,' which is essentially English, or a Frenchman to do Barry Fitzgerald's role in 'The White Steed,' or an English company to do 'Porgy and Bess.'"

The subject of "The Hot Mikado" had long since passed. But was there a hint in Mr. Green's remark? Was he suggesting that American Negro singers and dancers should perhaps stick to stomping at the Savoy and never mind stomping at the Savoyards? Maybe he was. And then again, maybe not. We never did find out because at that moment Major-General Stanley had an urgent rendezvous with the Pirates of Penzance.

J. D. B.

Russian Violinist Plans Boston Debut on March 2

Robert Kitain, the Russian violinist, who made his American debut in Carnegie Hall in January, will be heard for the first time in Boston on the evening of March 2, in Jordan Hall.

Robert Kitain began his musical studies at the age of 10 and was accepted by Leopold Auer as a student of the Imperial Conservatory of Petrograd, from which he graduated with the first prize. At 13 he made a debut and at 17 his career began with a tour in Russia. He has toured Siberia, the Far East, and Japan, as well as central Europe.

'Wings of the Navy' on View

It's the Navy that puts on the best of the show in "Wings of the Navy" at the Metropolitan. All sorts of planes have been trotted out and put through their paces for the benefit of the cameramen. There are panoramic shots of air maneuvers at Pensacola and San Diego, and detailed views of the training through which recruits are put before they are awarded wings to wear on their uniforms. It is all very handsome, for aviation provides an abundance of pictorial material.

Around this nucleus of flying has been devised enough of a story to tie together the aerial incidents, but not much more. George Brent is supposed to be an ace Naval pilot, who is the son of a distinguished aviator likewise in the Naval service. John Payne is presumed to be a younger member of the family, who wishes to follow in the footsteps of his brother and father. That, of course, is enough to explain the training course at Pensacola.

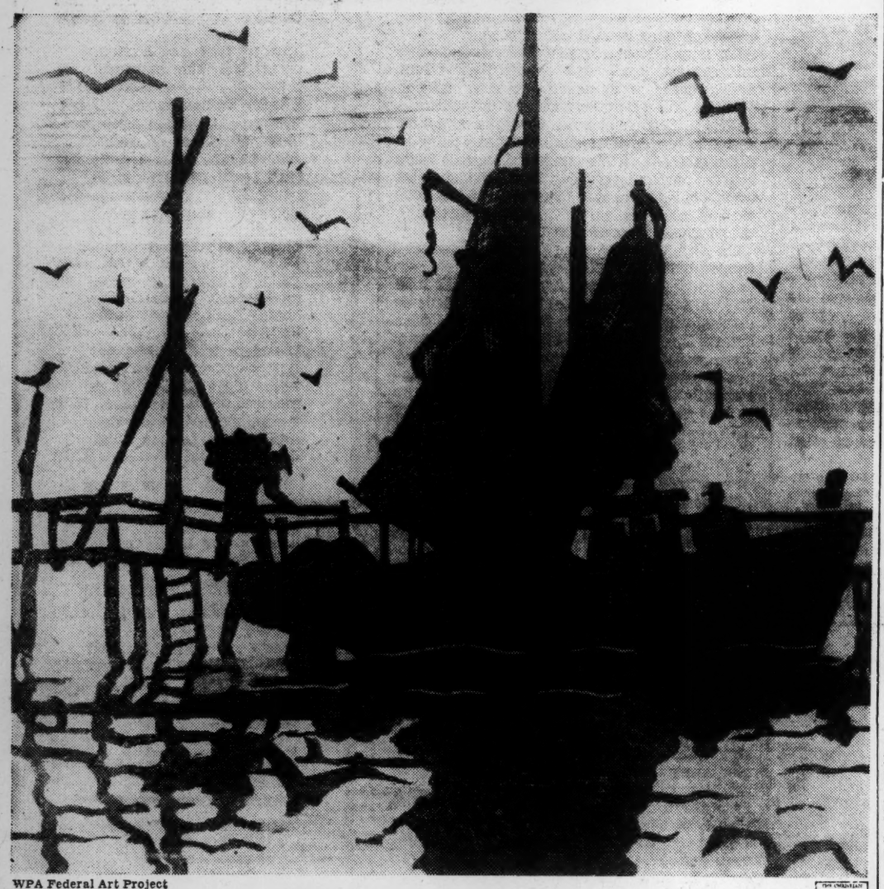
For a bit of humor, Frank McHugh is also enrolled as a student. And to take care of the necessary romance, Olivia de Havilland puts in an appearance as the sweetheart of the older brother. Before the story is ended, and the big Navy planes are winging their way over the Pacific toward Hawaii, she has discovered that it is the younger brother (that's Mr. Payne) in whom she is genuinely interested, and the older brother (Mr. Brent) generously gives her up.

To work up to a climax, there are some views of a test power dive, with Mr. Payne succeeding after a long experienced pilot had failed. But little things like that do not obscure the fact that the views of the planes in action are interesting and visually satisfying. They are the real reason for the picture being made.

In "Ambush," the second feature on the bill, there are two surprises. One is Ernest Truex as a two-gun man, and the other is Gladys Swarthout as the heroine of a cops-and-robbers melodrama. The story is concerned with a gang of hold-up men and their efforts to escape capture after a robbery. Miss Swarthout is set forth as a bank secretary whose brother is one of the outlaw gang. It's a difficult situation for anyone, but Miss Swarthout bears up under it nobly, and finally manages to outwit the gang with a bit of help from others. Lloyd Nolan, William Henry, William Frawley, and Broderick Crawford are among those in the cast.

E. F. M.

Fisherman's Dawn



WPA Federal Art Project

'Four A. M.' in Block Print
Work by Charlotte Scott in Boston Federal Art Project exhibition.

Setting Shaw Right

In Philadelphia, an advertisement announcing the coming of the movie version of Shaw's "Pygmalion," reassures prospective audiences as follows:

Warning! Don't be fooled by the title! . . . and don't let anybody tell you it's "Highbrow" because it was written by Bernard Shaw!

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The Home Forum

The Crimson Diary

NEW YEAR'S DAY came and then was gone. It would have been forgotten, but for the shining brown leather-covered diary which my fingers encountered every time I needed something in my bag.

There it lay, side by side with last year's diary. They awaited the transfer of necessary addresses and telephone numbers, so that the one might be put away in a drawer in my desk while the other would start upon its journey.

Last year's diary is, or rather was, a rich shade of crimson. Its leather covering was smooth and soft and a diminutive red leather sheath held a golden pencil. As I opened it, several visiting cards fell out on to the table, and among them a fold of white tissue paper. Puzzled, I wondered what it could be. Then I remembered. It contained those blue harebells, picked for me on the slopes of the Jungfrau in June, which had been taken all the way across Austria and most of Hungary before they were finally given to me in Paris.

And then, as I turned over the pages of the little diary, where the space allotted to each day is roughly a square inch, the hastily scribbled notes brought back many a happy hour.

* * *

FOR EXAMPLE, THE day we tried out a car a friend was thinking of purchasing. The swift drive through the clear cold night. The door that rattled persistently. The morning we set off from Paris, with the firm intention of reaching Le Touquet that afternoon. The pouring rain that set in just before we reached Beauvais and made the sinuous roads slippery and the trip inadvisable. The intense cold which prevailed inside the Cathedral of Beauvais. The fair that was being held in the market square, and the nougat that one of the members of the party bought there. The enormous meal we ate that afternoon just outside Chantilly. The waiter's expression when, for the third time, we asked for a fresh supply of toast.

The football game we went to that sunny afternoon, when the turf at the Parc des Princes looked like green velvet. The rows of blue-caped policemen, the good-tempered crowd, the bitterly cold wind and the shower of square leather cushions which the enthusiastic spectators threw on to the ground almost before the game was over.

* * *

AND THAT TIME we got up early and took an excursion train to a little station in Fontainebleau Forest. There were three of us. We left the train and the crowds, and walked along a sunlit road until we found a quiet sunny corner with convenient boulders to lean upon. There we spent the whole day enjoying the sunshine and the transparent green of the new beech leaves. Once a squirrel came and peeped at us, and again a large spider became rather more venturesome than we liked. I remember the walk back to the station; the man in front of us with shorts and socks and suspenders; our difficulty in banishing the smiles from our faces as we overtook him.

Then there was the evening when the dinner at the Pension did not prove quite as satisfying as we hoped. By eleven o'clock, we were ravenous and discovered a little restaurant on the rue Marbeuf with the magical placard "Choucroute Garnie à Toute Heure!" We literally invaded the little restaurant and must have consumed all its reserve stocks of sour cabbage, ham, and frankfurters.

* * *

THE EVENING WE walked for miles through the almost-deserted Bois de Boulogne in the gathering dusk. And that other evening when half-a-dozen of us were overtaken near the Lake in the Bois by one of the worst hailstorms we have ever experienced. The icy sting of the hailstones and our vain search for a taxi.

The Sunday afternoon we wandered down the Quais of the Seine from the Alma to the Place St. Michel. The Sunday crowds, the changing colors of the river as the sun gradually disappeared, the yellow reflection of the street lamps in the water and that delightfully "English" tea-room, filled with French people, which we found tucked away in a side street.

That hot night when we climbed to what seemed to be the roof of a small Paris theatre to see Yvonne Printemps in her latest success. Two lines of the refrain from one of her songs, which have remained ever since:

"Je ne suis pas ce que l'on pense,
Je ne suis pas ce que l'on dit . . ."

* * *

AND THEN THERE is a large gap in the little crimson diary. The holidays. The South of France, sunshine, the warm sea, the little canoe, and a particular brand of local jam made from some sort of melon—unique and delicious.

* * *

AFTER THE HOLIDAYS the notations are fewer, briefer, often just an initial, a time, or a place.

And then, right at the end of the little diary, is the alphabetical list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers. I must settle down and copy them out into my new diary or the two little books will lie side by side in my handbag for a long while yet, the one waiting to find its corner in the drawer of my desk and the other ready to start upon its journey.

H. B.

By Courtesy of the Minneapolis (Minnesota) Institute of Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK": *A Painting by Auguste Renoir*

AUGUSTE RENOIR was the son of a tailor. At the age of thirteen years, he went to work in a pottery shop. There he designed ceramics. In a later period, he earned his livelihood by decorating fans and window shades. His increasing interest in the pictorial art led him to the studio of Gleyre and to the friendship of the advance guard of the Impressionists.

Probably Renoir is the most greatly admired of Parisian painters of his time, because after he assimilated all the new theories and accepted the unconventional subject matter, he added a most gracious personal ingredient. In looking back, as we can even now, to the Modern School of French Painting, we find Renoir the least theoretical, the least intellectual, the least exaggerated. His pictures were not labored; on the other hand, they were not outspoken or bombastic. He had characteristics both of Impressionists and Expressionists. He was interested in light as it influences color, in the texture of atmosphere, in design; he was also interested in full, well-rounded form. He seemed somehow to co-ordinate all phases, all extremes of the French School.

This handsome canvas by Renoir was painted in 1886, soon after he had relinquished the diffuse and transitory imagery of Impressionism, and had shown an increasing interest in well-defined form, in clearly articulated contour, in sculptured surface.

In subject matter, Renoir seems to hark back to his great artistic forebears, Watteau and Fragonard, to Rubens and Giorgione. Here is the spirit of "The Concert," the "Fête Champêtre." Renoir has brought the subject up to date. These young ladies are elegant and feminine and charming, but they are not as aloof as their prototypes. In other words, Renoir's subject matter becomes more democratic. In his later years, the tight contours were relaxed once again, and his last pictures return to softness and filmy impressionism. But at every stage he was a master.

D. A.

Beech Leaves

CRISP and silvery brown, they cling
Through the winter into spring;
Patterned there against the snow,
Watching winter come and go.

JOSEPHINE BLEECKER

On the Absence of Form in Art

IN THE works of the masters of the past we see painting and sculpture which not only conveys an impression of truth through its form but which also creates a standard of accomplishment. These two characteristics appear in visual presentation. We see them clearly in the painting and sculpture of prehistoric and primitive peoples, in the arts of Egypt and Greece, of China and Japan and of the western world. In all of them the artist has worked toward perfection, to render his idea with the greatest skill possible in the use of his materials that its form might reach fulfillment in a beauty realized.

The non-traditional painter of today, and his advocates, explain the absence of such form in his works by the assertion that the lack of it only indicates a deeper search for the essential character of form; that the abandonment of traditional form liberates the artist from fetters and frees him to create a more profound, a more expressive art. . . .

Incompleteness of presentation is not undesirable in itself, but its success depends upon the kind of incompleteness. The briefest sketch may be a summary of the artist's thought and feeling—that is, it may state the essentials of his idea. When it does so it is as desirable a performance in its way as the far-carried picture.

The twentieth-century non-traditional painter says there is a greater suggestiveness in incomplete presentation than in attempted realization; that to try to bring a work to conclusion is more than likely to destroy its imaginative qualities. It was different with the old traditional painter, as indeed it is different with the modern traditional painter. These could, and can, present, in their completed works, without fear of loss in the attempt, the same essentials as their sketches displayed—and by completed is meant as full a realization of the artist's conception as he felt he had been able to give. These artists could preserve their thought and build upon its vitality until they wrought a work more poignant and expressive than the sketch. This the non-traditional painter has failed to do; failed because his brief manner is merely brief and not suggestive, his crudeness merely crude and not a sign either of strength of purpose or of emotional intensity. And this is because his mind is directed toward verbal theorizing—he is not a painter first, but a theorist first. . . .

It cannot be too often repeated that painting and sculpture are visual arts. As we use words with commonly accepted meanings to make our thoughts and emotions understood by our fellows, so the shapes of things ordinarily encountered in our daily life must be the means by which an artist makes known his thoughts and feelings.—From "The Defense of Art," by CHRISTIAN HERTER. (New York: Norton.)

Book-Collector's Tabloid

THE old bookseller's catalogue is not a bit of ordinary trade propaganda. Much of its contents is commonplace, and the ill-considered superlatives which the compiler attaches to his descriptive notes may be justly criticised, but with all of its defects it is the tabloid of the book-collector. The homeward-bound commuter snatches his shocker-sheet from the newsstand with no more eagerness than the book-lover seizes an old-book catalogue from the hands of the postman.

London, which contains the largest number of secondhand bookshops of any city in the world, sends out the greatest quantity of old-book catalogues. There are lists covering almost every conceivable subject. Specialized lists, lists of miscellaneous books for the general reader, the rare-book catalogue, catalogues of natural history, of topographical works, of chess, sport, travel, economics—in fine, the body of catalogues industriously compiled by the English trade furnishes a summary of the field of book-buying. American booksellers as a rule have not attained the same skill in the preparation of catalogues, for the larger part of their trade usually comes from buyers who frequent their store, although when they are located in a city aside from the greater routes of travel they are forced to depend upon the agency of the mail to increase their business.—From "Yankee Bookseller," by CHARLES GOODSPEED. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Une Recherche accessible à tous

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS sommes à une époque de recherche. Il existe en divers pays des fondations où l'on rassemble toutes sortes de données scientifiques et où les chercheurs peuvent poursuivre sans relâche leurs investigations. Dans bien des domaines on scrute, on étudie, on examine. Il s'agit parfois de choses fort louables, et l'on a vu s'accomplir de grands progrès matériels.

Dans l'existence humaine les explorations et les recherches tiennent une place considérable. Au fait, l'esprit de recherche est un des signes indiquant que les hommes sont alertes. Pourtant malgré tous nos calculs, nos enquêtes, nos sondages, il arrive souvent qu'à l'instar de Job (13:25) nous nous demandions: "Veux-tu poursuivre une paille desséchée?" Par leur nature même, les recherches, les visées, les aspirations humaines nous laissent un sentiment de vide et de déception.

Il s'est trouvé des hommes—Moïse en est un—qui découvrant à travers de pénibles épreuves le secret des vraies recherches, ont ensuite gravi les hauteurs. Ils ont atteint les cimes de la vision, et ils en ont rapporté pour leurs semblables une révélation de la loi divine. Mary Baker Eddy avait toujours été une chrétienne sincère, une scrutatrice de la Bible; s'appliquant à sonder les Écritures, elle découvrit le grand fait sur lequel reposent les enseignements et les œuvres de Jésus—la totalité de Dieu. L'illumination spirituelle qui lui vint à la lecture d'une guérison relatée dans un des Évangiles lui apporta la guérison physique; encouragée par cette grande joie, elle redoubla ses efforts et sa consécration. Après trois ans de recherches et de découvertes, elle prouva—en guérissant chez d'autres personnes toutes sortes de maladies—la justesse de ses conclusions. Plus tard elle publia son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), où elle exposait sa découverte des faits spirituels scientifiques.

Quiconque le désire peut appliquer ces vérités dynamiques, pour le plus grand bien de soi-même et d'autrui. Mrs. Eddy déclare (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 181): "Ce que recherche spécialement la Science Chrétienne, c'est de régler tous les points d'une manière incontestable, sur la base biblique que Dieu est Tout-en-tout." Pour le disciple qui se livre à cette recherche, la vie prend une signification nouvelle et plus vraie. Il acquiert un juste concept de l'Amour divin; il découvre des talents cachés; il progresse sans relâche; sortant des anciennes croyances ou superstitions matérielles, il marche vers la glorieuse réalisation de l'homme spirituel, expression et reflet de Dieu, de l'Esprit.

Ainsi nous constatons que la plus grande recherche est celle de Dieu, du bien. Grâce à la Science Chrétienne, ces investigations spirituelles sont à la portée de tous, en quelque lieu que ce soit. "Tous les points" peuvent être réglés d'une manière satisfaisante sur la base de la totalité divine. Beaucoup d'entre nous ont connu, peut-être déjà dans leur enfance, une période où ils s'appuyaient consciemment sur Dieu et sentaient que leurs prières étaient exaucées. Ce réveil spirituel s'accentue quand on étudie la Science Chrétienne: religion pratique, elle nous fait connaître par expérience la bonté de Dieu, Sa protection, Ses directions. Elle nous enseigne à renoncer aux recherches et aux objectifs mesquins, égoïstes, pour penser en fonction de l'infinie bonté, de la fraternité et de l'amour universels.

Lorsqu'il guérit les malades, marcha sur les eaux, multiplia les pains et les poissons, Jésus écarta les prétendues lois matérielles, comme il le fit également lors de sa résurrection et de son ascension. Il enseignait la supériorité de l'Esprit et de la loi spirituelle sur les soi-disant lois de la matière. La totalité de Dieu, la totalité de l'Esprit, étaient le fondement sur lequel reposaient toutes les guérisons du Maître, qui pouvait dire (Jean 10:30): "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un." Mrs. Eddy déclare (*Non et Oui*, p. 30): "La loi de Dieu se résume en trois mots: 'Je suis Tout;' et cette loi parfaite est toujours présente pour réprouver toute prétention à une autre loi."

Souvent on nous juge d'après nos objectifs et notre attitude envers les personnes ou les choses. Acceptons-nous les dons de notre créateur? Nous efforçons-nous d'arriver par les voies les meilleures à des réalisations louables? Reconnaitre la primauté de Dieu, employer constamment cette loi dynamique: "Je suis Tout"—aura pour effets la régénération, le renouvellement, la vigueur. Conscient de son union avec Dieu, l'homme reflète la sagesse divine; il s'attache au bien d'une manière inébranlable et ne connait rien d'autre.

Les mots "Recherche solitaire" constituent la rubrique marginale d'un paragraphe ou Mrs. Eddy retrace sa découverte de cette religion pratique. Elle dit notamment (*Science et Santé*, p. 109): "Cette recherche était douce, calme, soutenue par l'espoir; elle n'était ni égoïste ni déprimante. Je savais que le Principe de toute action harmonieuse de l'Entendement est Dieu;" puis elle ajoute: "Je parvins à des conclusions absolues par la révélation divine, la raison et la démonstration."

Un petit village situé au bord de la mer contenait une église Scientiste Chrétienne; ses membres, peu nombreux, avaient établi au fond du local où avaient lieu les cultes, une Salle de lecture ouverte chaque jour pendant deux heures. Un monsieur qui était en villégiature y vint quotidiennement pendant plusieurs semaines et y passa le plus de temps possible, absorbé dans la lecture. Il n'échangea que peu de paroles avec la bibliothécaire; mais le jour où il vint pour la dernière fois, il lui dit avec ferveur: "J'ai parcouru le monde entier en quête de la vie; j'ai cherché des réponses à une foule de questions, et c'est ici que je les ai trouvées... Maintenant je sais que la Vie est Dieu. Enfin j'ai obtenu ce qu'il me fallait! Dans son livre de texte, Mrs. Eddy a établi la nature spirituelle de la Vie."

Même si quelques gouvernements promulguent des lois antireligieuses et rasent les églises, ils ne pourront jamais détruire les aspirations individuelles qui se tournent vers Dieu. Ils sont nombreux aujourd'hui ceux qui s'écrient avec le Psalmiste (84:3, 11): "Mon âme se consume, elle languit après les parvis de l'Éternel... Un jour dans tes parvis vaut mieux que mille ailleurs."

Heureux l'homme dont le cœur est occupé par ce que recherche la Science Chrétienne — "régler tous les points d'une manière incontestable, sur la base biblique que Dieu est Tout-en-tout." Pour trouver la vie abondante, il faut monter plus haut que le sens corporel et jusque dans les sphères où l'Entendement infini gouverne toutes choses.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Pine and Oak

THE secret of the pine
Lies in a single line,
But mysteries of oak
Remain as dark as smoke.
The pine is just a place
Where summer hibernates,
Where beauty hides its face,
And where the greenness waits.
But oak's the lonely one,
As distant as the sun.
The oak can never be
More than a tall, gaunt tree.

ROBERT WISTRAND

A Quest for All

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is an age of research. Foundations, in which scientific data of all sorts may be recorded and unrestricted investigation may be pursued, have been established. Scrutiny, study, examinations are made along many lines. Many of these are commendable, and much material progress has been made.

Human experience is filled with explorations and quests. In fact, questfulness is one of the assurances that men are alert. Yet how often, in spite of all our calculations, peerings, and pryings, we ask ourselves, as did Job (13:25), "Wilt thou pursue the dry stubble?" Human pursuits, aims, aspirations must, by their very nature, leave us unsatisfied, unfilled.

Some, like Moses, have discovered amid hardships the secret of the true quest and have climbed to higher heights. From this mount of vision they have brought back to the people a revelation of the law of God. Mary Baker Eddy, ever a devout Christian and student of the Bible, discovered through her own diligent search of the Scriptures the great fact underlying Jesus' teaching and works—the allness of God. Joy over her own physical healing, which resulted from a spiritual illumination as she read of a healing in one of the Gospels, prompted her to further consecrated effort. After three years of seeking and finding, she proved the truth of her findings by demonstration—by healing others of many kinds of maladies. She later set forth her discovery of scientific spiritual facts in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Everyone who will may use these dynamic truths to benefit himself and others. Mrs. Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 181), "The specific quest of Christian Science is to settle all points beyond cavil, on the Biblical basis that God is All-in-all." True living is renewed for one who pursues this quest. He gains the right concept of divine Love, uncovers hidden talent, progresses steadily, emerging from former material beliefs and superstitions into the glorious realization that man is spiritual, the expression and reflection of Spirit, God.

So the student finds that the greatest quest of all is the quest for God, good. Christian Science has brought spiritual research within the reach of everyone, wherever he may find himself. "All points" can be satisfactorily settled on the basis of the allness of God. Many a one in his experience, perhaps even in childhood, has had a period of conscious dependence on God, a conscious realization of answered prayer. Further spiritual awakening comes through this practical religion, bringing awareness of God's loving-kindness, His protection and guidance. We learn through its teachings to relinquish petty, selfish aims and quests, and to think in terms of infinite goodness, universal love and brotherhood.

Jesus set aside every so-called law of matter when he healed the sick, walked on the water, multiplied the loaves and fishes, and experienced his resurrection and ascension. He taught the superiority of Spirit and spiritual law over the so-called laws of matter. The allness of God, the allness of Spirit, lay beneath each healing of the Master, who said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." Mrs. Eddy says (No and Yes, p. 30), "God's law is in three words, 'I am All;' and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law."

We are often judged by our pursuits and our attitude toward persons and things. Are we accepting the endowments of our creator? Are we pursuing right achievements in the right way? To put God first, constantly using that dynamic law, "I am All," will regenerate, restore, invigorate. Man, conscious of communion with God, reflects divine wisdom; he adheres unswervingly to good, knowing naught else.

The words "Solitary research" constitute the marginal heading of a paragraph in Science and Health in which Mrs. Eddy speaks of her discovery of this practical religion. She says (p. 109): "The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God," adding, "I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

A very small sea-coast town contained a Christian Science church, of few members, which maintained in one end of the hall where the services were held, a Reading Room which was kept open two hours daily. One summer a tourist faithfully came to this place each day for many weeks, remaining the full time to read. He had very little to say to the attendant, but on his last visit, he exclaimed fervently: "I have traveled all over the world seeking for life, searching for the answers to many questions, which I have found in this place. Now I know that Life is God. I am satisfied at last. Mrs. Eddy has established the spiritual nature of Life in her textbook."

Governments may pass antireligious laws and raze churches, but they can never eradicate the individual yearning for God. Many today cry with the Psalmist (84:2, 10): "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord. . . . A day in thy courts is better than a thousand."

Happy is the man whose heart is filled with the quest of Christian Science, "to settle all points beyond cavil, on the Biblical basis that God is All-in-all." Abundant life is found above corporeal sense, where infinite Mind governs all.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Chickadee

Now with the air and woods awaiting
Coming snow, the chickadee
Chats with his neighbors, violating
The silence's immensity—
Till, strangely sprightly in his black
And gray, he suddenly turns his back
Upon loquaciousness, and grows
Into the sky prescient of snows.

ELAINE V. EMANS

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939

A. F. of L. Bloc To Defy C. I. O. Woolen Pact

Warning given by Sylvia on refusal of men to accept terms of any contract by rivals.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16—The Woolen and Worsted Federation of the American Federation of Labor will protest any contract signed between the officials of the American Woolen Company and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and headed by Sidney Hillman, and the thousands of workers in the score and more plants will refuse to accept the terms, Joseph A. Sylvia, President of the Federation, declared here.

The Federation head in a letter to Moses Pendleton, president of the Company, demanded that the mill officials meet the A. F. of L. before signing any contract.

Mr. Sylvia said he had been informed Mr. Pendleton had agreed on terms with Mr. Hillman, head of the T. W. O. C. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and all that remained was for directors of American Woolen to approve the pact at a meeting in Boston.

"While you have this subject under consideration and discussion," Mr. Sylvia wrote in a letter to Mr. Pendleton, "we want you to know that Mr. Hillman does not represent the woolen and worsted workers, and as an officer of the Woolen and Worsted Federation of the American Federation of Labor we are notifying your company that the workers will not accept any agreement, unless they have taken part in its making and have an opportunity to vote on same."

Negotiations Under Way

According to Mr. Sylvia, his organization has been carrying on negotiations regarding wages with the local management of two American Woolen Mills, the Manton Mills, and the National and Providence Mills, and will insist that these conferences be not contravened by any action of the American Woolen directors.

However, if Mr. Sylvia's organization is allowed to enter into negotiations with the Company, the path for organizing the Company's plants here is far from clear. More than 600 workers in the Providence and National plant are enrolled in the Olneyville Independent Textile Union, of which George B. Sanford, who split several months ago with Mr. Sylvia, is the leader.

The announcement by Mr. Sylvia of the Federation's intentions came after he had completed agreements with the Atlantic Mills and Hamilton Mills, giving the A. F. of L. the right to bargain collectively for 2,100 workers.

Many Issues Covered

The agreements recognize the A. F. of L. as agent for all employees except mule spinners, executives, overseers, second hands, and general office workers, in the matter of rates of pay, wages, hours of employment and other conditions.

The companies agree to a five-day, 40-hour week, except in the case of some employees who, under certain circumstances, are permitted to work the maximum number of hours provided by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Time and a half for overtime is granted. Workers are to have holidays. Emergency work on those days and Sundays also will be paid at the rate of time and a half.

The agreement with the Atlantic Mills comes after the Providence and Woonasquatucket Valley Woolen and Worsted Council, Local 21,824 of the A. F. of L., was victorious in a bargaining election at the plant last November.

Contract at Lawrence To Be Announced Soon

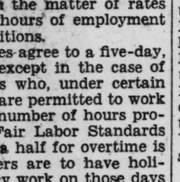
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 16—A contract between the American Woolen Company and the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. will be announced soon for the textile company's giant mills in Lawrence, Mass., Louis Guilmet, Assistant Director for the T. W. O. C. in Lawrence, declared at an organization meeting for workers in the Berkshire Woolen Company.

After 18 months of "close scrutiny" of the union and its leaders, said Mr. Guilmet, the American Woolen Company has decided that the vote of the workers in 1937 in designating the C. I. O. union as its bargaining agency brought benefit not only to the workers but to the management as well.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature near 10 degrees; Friday occasional cloudiness and not so cold; moderate to fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Friday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday partly cloudy and not so cold.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds this afternoon and tonight, diminishing on Friday; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

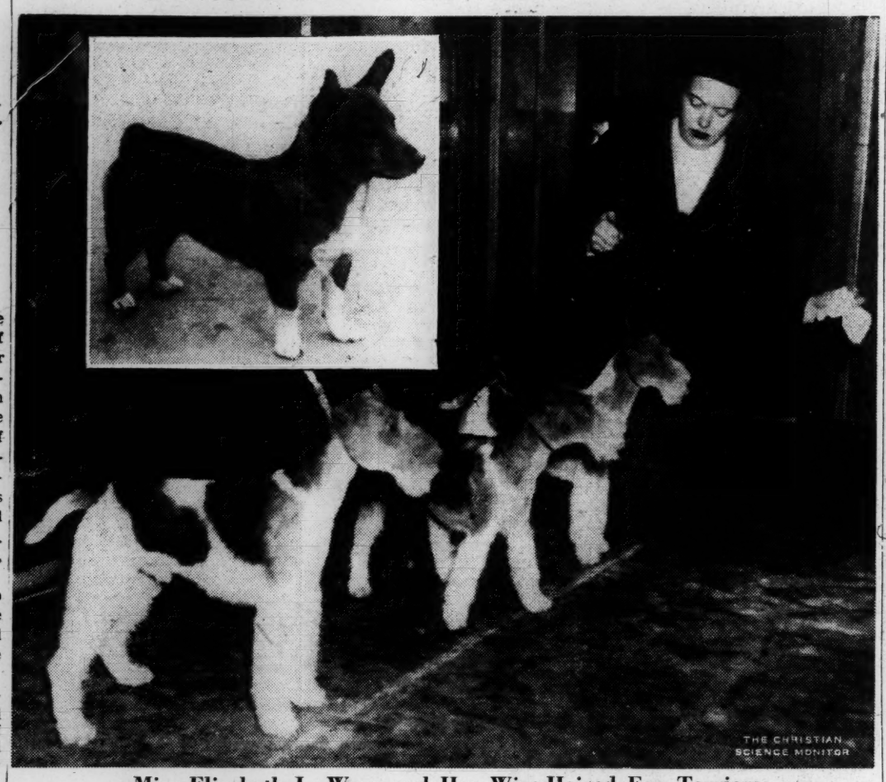
	A	B		A	B
Boston	18	18	Minneapolis	—4	—14
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	8	6	New York	16	16
Denver	16	14	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	2	—2	Philadelphia	22	22
Kansas City	30	26	St. Louis	22	20
Los Angeles	58	58	San Francisco	56	54
Miami	62	62	Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Feb. 16.
B—Minimum, Feb. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:46 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Friday, 9:59 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:46 p. m.

Aristocrats of the Canine World

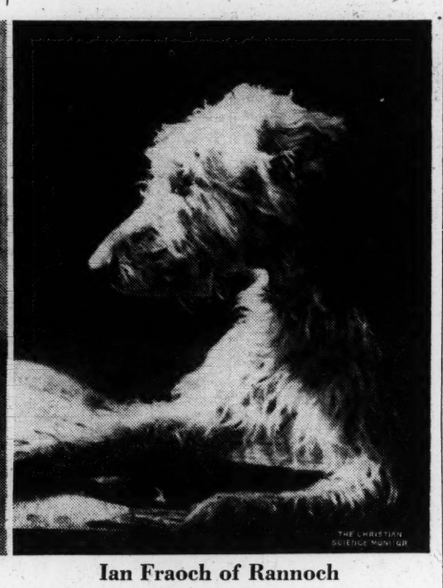


Miss Elizabeth L. Ware and Her Wire-Haired Fox Terriers

At the starting line, left to right, they are Stagehand, War Admiral, and Seabiscuit, with Miss Ware acting as "starter." Inset—Lisaye Rattle, English and American champion Welsh Corgi, owned by Waseeka Kennels of Mrs. Davieson D. Power.

Ch. Thrani av Vindsval

Norwegian elkhound entered in the Specials Only Class by Miss Bernice Mann of Boston.



Ian Fraoch of Rannoch

Scottish deerhound owned and entered by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, Mass.

Elite of Dogdom Coming to Boston

One of the country's greatest dog shows will be staged next Tuesday and Wednesday when canine aristocracy assembles in Mechanics Building for the 27th annual exhibition and judging of the Eastern Dog Club. It has been predicted that this year's show will attract 1,400 dogs, as compared to the present record of 1,334. Practically all the major prize winners of the New York Westminster Show will be shown here.

Few sporting events bring together as many competitors from as many scattered points as the Eastern. The classes of dogs are almost as numerous. To handle the large entry, judging will be practically continuous from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Feb. 21 and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Washington's Birthday.

Entered again this year is Miss Bernice Mann's Norwegian elkhound, Ch. Thrani av Vindsval. Thrani was first shown at the Boston show in 1936, when he was just one year old, and at the same show in 1938 he went "best of breed," defeating champions of record and completing the necessary points to become a champion himself. He is a double grandson of the famous Heika av Glitre. He will be shown again this year in the Specials Only class, with the full expectation that he will repeat his victory of last year.

Among the other "blue ribbons" will be the famous Scottish deerhound Ian Fraoch (Heather John) of Rannoch, benched by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Lincoln, Mass. Ian Fraoch is the largest Scottish deerhound of the breed, a majestic animal with a disposition in keeping with his noble appearance. For several years Ian wintered with Mrs. Storrow in Bermuda.

Three breeds are reported waging a hot battle for numerical supremacy at Mechanics Building, cocker spaniels, dachshunde and wire-haired fox terriers.

Court Reform Bill Called Pay 'Grab'

A bill which proposes to remedy some abuses in Massachusetts district courts will not eliminate the abuses but will add to them and cost taxpayers $400,000 a year in addition. This was the opinion of Thomas M. Joyce, who represented the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary Wednesday.

The measure under consideration was filed by Judge Charles L. Hibbard of Pittsfield and Frank L. Riley. Judge Hibbard, who was present to support the legislation, said that regular as well as special justices in Massachusetts are in some cases being underpaid.

"This is a hold-up of Massachusetts taxpayers for close to $400,000 a year," said Mr. Joyce. "The bill purports to cure some long-recognized abuses of district courts, but, instead, it does little more than raise salaries of judges and special justices and sneaks court clerks in the back door for higher pay, too, although their work would in no way be increased."

Mr. Joyce charged that the measure is backed by a "group of self-seeking justices and clerks." He insisted it does not effect reorganization but merely makes the present situation worse. He explained that while the number of special justices would be reduced, those remaining would share in increased compensation. Special justices now receive $10 a day when their services are required.

New Courthouse Opens In Pemberton Square

Pemberton Square's new $5,000,000 Courthouse housed its first court sessions today when three trials, two of which were jury sessions, were held. Judges Francis J. Good, Nelson T. Brown, and George F. Leary presided.

The courthouse was opened without formal ceremonies.

Zionists Hear Arabian Side

A college organization learned a lesson in politics last night about letting an unknown person address its audience before being sure which side he is on. Neglect of this precept caused a near turmoil at a meeting of the Harvard Independents, called to arouse interest in sending German-Jews to Palestine. An unscheduled Arab was the trouble-center.

Michael P. Grave, presiding, was moving along through a lull, waiting for a belated guest speaker, to arrive, when an apparent solution to his problem came in the form of a note which read:

"My name is Victor E. Sawabini. I come from Palestine. Please let me speak."

Mr. Grave welcomed Mr. Sawabini—but not for long, inasmuch as Mr. Sawabini's sympathies were on the Arabic side; and the listeners had to make the best of a lecture opposing the very measures the Independents had decided to advocate.

New England Postmasters Nominated by President

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt sent to the Senate Feb. 16 for confirmation the following postmaster nominations:

Maine: Princeton, Guy W. Swan; Readfield, Charlene F. Tebbitts.

Massachusetts: Townsend, Robert E. Smith.

Vermont: Alburg, Ernest A. Naylor; West Pawlet, Peter E. Kehoe.

New York Gain By P. R. Voting Cited to Boston

Hallett finds flaws in ward plan, which, he says, multiplies cost of city projects.

Methods of voting which permit 15 members of the present Boston City Council to hold their seats by virtue of minority vote at the expense of unrepresented majorities were assailed by George H. Hallett, Jr., Secretary of the Proportional Representation League of the United States in an address before the Boston Committee for Proportional Representation at the Parker House today.

Mr. Hallett, credited with much of the work which installed Proportional Representation in New York City, dealing Tammany the hardest blow of its long career, was the guest of Thomas H. Mahony, Boston attorney, and chairman of the local P. R. committee.

Mr. Mahony commented on the outcome of Tuesday's special Councilmanic election in Ward 8. He pointed out that of the 12,470 voters registered in that ward, only 6,915 actually went to the polls and cast their ballot. Of these, only 2,300 voted for George F. McMahon, but because there were 10 candidates in the field, splitting the vote, Mr. McMahon was elected.

Small Percentage of Votes

He received, said Mr. Mahony, but 33 per cent of the votes cast. "In other words, two thirds of those voting were opposed to him. He received but 17 per cent of the registered vote."

In making it clear that it was the system he was attacking and not Mr. McMahon's election, Mr. Mahoney pointed out that under preferential voting, a feature of P. R., the candidate elected would have received a clear majority of the votes cast.

Mr. Hallett reported on the marked improvement of the New York City Council since the members were first elected by Proportional Representation in November, 1937. Instead of a Council in which 98 per cent of the members were Tammany candidates, the present Council was only 50 per cent Tammany.

New York Advance Seen

The consequence is that in place of being the "rubber stamp" it previously was for all Tammany legislation, the present Council is a vital factor in the city government, and important matters are debated thoroughly.

Mr. Hallett spoke of the fact that under the present Boston Council elective system the councilors come from 22 separate wards. The result of this system almost invariably, wherever it is used, he said, is that when one Councilor has a pet project, he must trade his vote with other Councilors in order to win support for his own, so that in the end two or three projects spring from the one, and the City's cost multiplies.

He cited information supplied by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau to the effect that the tax rate had nearly doubled since the ward system was installed in Boston.

WPA Check Forgers Get Jail Sentences

Five men who pleaded guilty to forging and passing government checks were given prison sentences ranging from six months to a year and a day in Federal District Court today. The checks were CCC and WPA workers' checks.

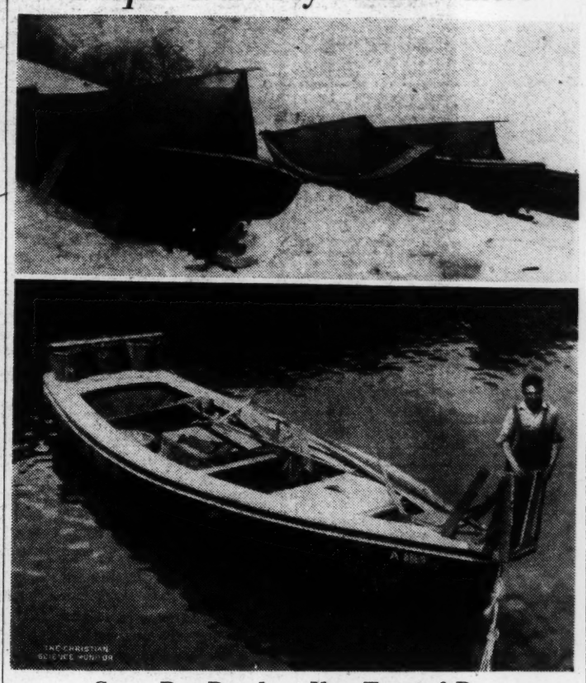
In asking that severe sentences be imposed, Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier told Judge Elisha H. Brewster that 532 cases had been brought to the attention of the United States Attorney since last September.

Minimum Wage Order Goes Into Effect in N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 16 (AP)—A minimum wage order covering 6,000 men and women employed in retail stores was put into effect today by the Minimum Wage Division of the State Labor Department.

Workers in cities of 25,000 or more population will get a basic wage of not less than $13.20 for a 44-hour week. Employees in communities of less than 25,000 will get a minimum of $12 a week.

Unique Craft Ply Maine Waters



Casco Bay Develops New Type of Boat

Upper: Winter-rigged Hamptons hauled up on bank to escape damage from drifting bay ice. Lower: Typical Hampton 22 feet long with crude pulpit in bow for tuna and swordfish harpooning.

Something Unusual in Boats? Casco Bay Has Its 'Special'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—If you have ever summered around Portland you have heard the fishermen's boats referrred to as Hamptons. A few have strayed outside the limits of Casco Bay, and once in a while you will come across a true Hampton west of Cape Elizabeth or east of Cape Small Point, but they are exceptions.

Hampton boats belong strictly to Casco Bay.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000 Hamptons in the bay and the late Capt. David Perry Sennett is generally conceded to have been the "father" of this particular type of boat.

According to Captain Sennett, "The small boats used by Casco Bay fishermen up to 1877, were of the whaleboat type, sharp at both ends, planking all lapstreak. They had centerboards; rudders were all outboard, and they steered with a long tiller that fitted into a deck-comb. They were of heavy construction and carried their sail well.

"They generally had one mast quite well forward on which was a large spritsail. Some had an inboard jib. The first of this design was built at Hampton, N. H., and that is why the name Hampton has always stuck. About 1878 he began building a few Hamptons with square sterns for an experiment.

"Then a lobsterman wanted a square stern instead of the sharp whaleboat pattern and he also stipulated a smooth hull instead of the lapstreak planking." Captain Sennett worked up a model and later built 175 of these strip-work boats. "Today practically everything in Caco Bay is square stern and planked smooth with strip work," he said.

But there have been radical changes since Captain Sennett's time. Greatest of these is the increased size of the boats. The Captain built boats 20 to 26 feet. Today the average length Hampton is 30 to 35 feet, and a few go up to 38 and even 40 feet.

They are measured like dories along their keels. Captain Sennett used to figure that he could turn out a 20-foot craft for about $100. Today the fisherman who has a Hampton built for him that measures from 26 to 32 feet—the popular sizes—won't bring back much change from a $500 bill.

Today there isn't a sailing Hampton in Casco Bay. All have motors.

Compulsory Auto Insurance Argued Again in Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16—Insurance companies, lawyers, automobile dealers, and other interested parties are engaged once more in the controversy over compulsory automobile insurance that has marked every recent session of the Connecticut General Assembly. Arguments for and against a compulsory insurance plan are now before the Motor Vehicles Committee of the Legislature.

Connecticut has never adopted a compulsory insurance law. A driver who has a serious accident or commits a serious offense under the motor vehicle laws is required by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles to show financial responsibility before he can drive again. In most cases the proof of financial responsibility is an insurance policy.

But, say the proponents of a compulsory law, this is "locking the barn after the horse has been stolen." They want assurance that anyone injured in an automobile accident will have financial compensation.

Farming in Two States

A few Connecticut vegetable farmers have solved the problem of the severe New England winter. When they have harvested their crops in Connecticut they close their homes, pack their families into trailers, drive to Florida, and start planting again. The seasons are such that they can raise a crop in Connecticut, raise another in Florida, and get back to New England in time for planting again. Albert E. Wilkinson, vegetable specialist at Connecticut State College, reports the venture successful. Some of the men raise potatoes in both states. Others raise broccoli, beans, peppers and tomatoes.

New Junior College

A new junior college for girls is planned in Hartford, it was announced with the launching of a campaign for funds. For five years Mt. Holyoke College has conducted classes for freshman and sophomore girls in Hartford, giving regular college credits for the work and sending instructors here for classes. That plan is being abandoned, but it had sufficient success so that support has developed for a permanent junior college for girls of central Connecticut. The only nonsectarian women's college in Connecticut is the Connecticut College for Women at New London.

Wage Hearing Set

Complaints of long hours and small pay in beauty parlors led State Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone this week to launch an investigation of employment conditions which may lead to fixing of a minimum wage. Three representatives of the beauty shop proprietors, three chosen from the employee group, and three from the general public have been named. Labor Department investigators have found cases of employees working a full week for as little as $4, Commissioner Tone declared.

Woodring Asks Dam On Connecticut River

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, forwarded to Congress Feb. 16 a report recommending construction of a $12,000,000 lock and dam and power plant at Enfield Rapids on the Connecticut River, between Hartford, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass.

The report, made by Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, also recommended alteration of bridges by local interests with a 20-foot overhead clearance and river stage of 16 feet on the Hartford gauge.

General Schley estimated the first cost at $12,344,000, with $200,000 annually for maintenance and operation.

Long Proposes Taxes to Bring In $3,250,000

Commissioner tells Legislative committee it is sum needed to care for mounting expenses.

The Legislative Taxation Committee was asked by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long today to recommend measures to provide additional revenue of $3,250,000. This amount, he estimated, must be raised to care for mounting expenses and past debts.

The Commissioner proposed at a public hearing before the Committee today that $500,000 be raised by inclusion in the inheritance tax of 50 per cent of estates held jointly by husband and wife; $2,000,000 by re-graduation of present inheritance taxes; $300,000 from a gift tax; $150,000 through taxation of deeds, grants, or gifts made in contemplation of decease; and $300,000 through a State statute similar to the Federal law, to tax insurance over $40,000.

Hearings are to be held next month on other new taxes which are proposed, including a levy on electrical energy, another on cigarettes, an additional 1-cent a gallon tax on gasoline, and a reduction in the income tax exemption.

Auto Registration Date Discussed

The pros and cons of changing the registration date of automobiles from Jan. 1 to April 1 were heard today in a crowded hearing room before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles.

Proponents of the bill declared that the reason why more people didn't register their cars at the turn of a new year was because of "thin pocketbooks." It was pointed out that December and January are months of exceptionally heavy expenses and people spend their money for fuel, Christmas purchases, and taxes. An April 1 registration date would enable people to get money together in order to take out a full year's registration.

Opponents said a later registration date would not bring in the additional money anticipated.

Among those at the hearing were John W. Downs, representing the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts.

Flynn in Office As Customs Agent

Taking up his duties as head of the "G-men of the Customs Service" in New England, Joseph J. Flynn, established himself this morning in the office of the Supervising Customs Agent for the New England States, in the Custom House Tower. This department of the service is concerned with running down smugglers. Since the end of prohibition smuggling of narcotics, furs, jewelry and aliens has claimed much of its attention.

Mr. Flynn has been working for two years in Philadelphia as Customs Agent there. Before that time his duties took him to Vienna, Paris and Warsaw in the course of tracking down an international smugglers' ring.

It is understood that he will devote considerable attention in this area to participation in a general drive to stop narcotic smuggling activities of former rum runners.

WPA Workers Seek Citizenship

About 130,000 non-citizen WPA and NYA workers in Massachusetts were beginning to fill out citizenship affidavits today as an alternative to facing dismissal on March 5. Voluntary service by those authorized to administer oaths was requested by Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, State WPA Administrators.

Excepting for a few persons who might have been taken on during the autumn hurricane, it is believed that all alien workers have taken out first papers. Such aliens have been continued in their jobs. But with the passage of the deficiency appropriation act, only citizens may be retained.

Colonel McDonough has announced a complete survey of resources of welfare families during the last 30 days will be made this week.

Fish Landings Show Increase

Fish landed at Boston, Gloucester and Portland, Maine, in 1938 was 3 per cent more in quantity but 9 per cent less in value than in the preceding year, according to a tabulation received today by the local office of the United States Bureau of Fisheries, from the main office in Washington.

The total of 400,611,000 pounds of fish was valued at $8,957,000. Mackerel, herring, whiting, redfish, swordfish and pollack showed an increase in the amount landed. Cusk, halibut, hake, cod, flounder, haddock and wolffish decreased.

Additional figures given for the month of December showed that 84 per cent of fish landed at the three ports was brought to Boston, 14 per cent was handled at Gloucester and two per cent at Portland, Maine.

The new, large otter trawlers brought in 57 per cent of the total.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Say It in French," with Ray Milland and Olympe Bradna. 4:15, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Dark Rapture." 2, 5:25, 7:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 2, 5:01, 8:11. Also "Kentucky," starring Richard Greene and Loretta Young. 3:25, 6:25, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12.05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15 Also "While New York Sleeps." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also Walt Disney Revue. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "March of Time. 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Angeles With Dirty Faces," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donleavy. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: George O'Brien in "Arizona Legion." Also "Convict's Code," with Robert Kent, Anna Nagel and Sidney Blackmer. Stage: Collins & Peterson, Cass Daley, 3 Samuels & Harriet Hayes.

Exeter—
"Marsha Hunt and Gordon Jones in "Long Shot." 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Up the River," starring Preston Foster and Phyllis Brooks. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Wings of the Navy," featuring George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout and Lloyd Nolan. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Citadel," with Robert Donat. Also Kay Francis in "Secrets of an Actress. Tomorrow: "Garden of the Moon," with Pat O'Brien. Also "Treasure Island," with Wallace Beery.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

Repertory—
"Manhattan," with Clark Gable, William Powell and Spencer Tracy. Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," with Peter Lorre.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

South Station Theater:
"The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Colortour of Sydney, Australia," "The Wrong Way Out," "The Isle of Pingo Pongo," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 8:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert. Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 2:15, 4:05, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, a Criminal," starring John Garfield. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," with Peter Lorre.

Trans-Lux—
Latest news, "Crime Doesn't Pay." Travel, Music, and Cartoons. Tomorrow: "Peg of Old Drury" with Anne Neagle. Also "The Newsreel Digest," and "The March of Time."

Tremont—
"Tovarich," with Claudette Colbert and Charles Boyer. Also "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Tomorrow: "Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce.

University—
Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore in "Young Dr. Kildare." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Say It in French," with Ray Milland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Young in Heart," with Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Roland Young. Also "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—
Concert by Jascha Heifetz, violinist. Emmanuel Bay, accompanist. 8:30.

Other Events

The Barn, 36 Joy Street—
"The Doctors," by Paul and Claire Sifton. Will be presented every Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening through March 4. 8:30.

College Club—
Meeting of the Salon of Allied Arts. Garret Hynson will speak on "Teaching on the Federal Arts Project." Also program of poems and music. 40 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Sixteenth matinee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Modern Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

'Fall Guy' Honor Accepted As Greatest of All by Phelps

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—William Lyon Phelps, venerated by generations of Yale men, was initiated yesterday as "the Illustrious Fall Guy"—into the Dexter Fellows Tent of the Circus Saints and Sinners Club of America.

His jovial tormentors were "Hilarity Hal" Hoffman (former Gov. Harold Hoffman of New Jersey) and Promoter "Momus Master" Tex O'Rourke; and before it was over he was presented with a "Y" he never earned at Yale. It was hung about his neck—a placard which spelled out the word: "Why?"

He was dressed in a curious gown which was suuposed to make him resemble Merlin the Magician. Upon his head was placed a conical cap. He was decorated with a giant reproduction of a Phi Beta Kappa key, and with a placard which announced with simple directness: "Wise Guy."

For 30 minutes or more he delivered an impromptu talk—threatening the members that he would carry on from luncheon until 6:45 p. m. He said he always made four kinds of speech—the speech he prepared to make, the speech he actually made, the perfect speech that he thought up afterward, and the speech that usually appeared in the papers.

Among the things required of him was submission to a "lie detector," a device almost as big as a piano. Then he was asked to name the greatest of all Shakespearean scholars and he answered:

"Gene Tunney."

At this the "lie detector" exploded in a roar and flash of powder.

Dr. Phelps, Professor Emeritus of English Literature at Yale and the holder of a long list of academic distinctions, told his fellow Club members that to him the initiation was the greatest honor of them all.

Among those from his home State of Connecticut who came to see him take the jumps was James L. McGovern of the Bridgeport Times-Star, coiner of a new description for Dr. Allan Dafoe, the next prospective "Fall Guy." Dr. Dafoe, Mr. McGovern decided, is the "Quintarian."

The Club, a charitable organization, is building a home in Florida for old and needy circus employees.

Barrows Sees U. S. Drifting Into Nation of 'Reliefers'

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Maine's Governor, Lewis O. Barrows, today expressed a belief that "gradually we are straying or being drawn into a nation of 'reliefers.'"

The Governor gave the views of a "down-Easter" at a State of Maine Day luncheon at the New York Advertising Club.

"None of us will deny the obligation that is ours to aid those in need—a recognized duty of society since time immemorial," the Governor said in a prepared address. "Against that we can be sound in our belief we should not be expected to provide indefinitely for a rapidly growing class. If hungry, they must be fed; if naked, they must be clothed, but if physically fit they should be found employment and thereby acquire through their own labors the real necessities of life."

"Recovery of a sound nature cannot find its hope in the program now before the Nation," Governor Barrows, a Republican, declared. "Confidence of the people must be preserved if we are to remain strong and united. With implements available on every hand, through governmental generosity we eventually can expect to find the will of man broken, the might of man doomed, and the brawn of man withered."

Governor Barrows contended the people were too heavily burdened with taxes, and said he and the Maine Legislature had pledged no new taxes. He added that "Maine does not propose to be a student to Washington and accept as intellectual the plan of taxing people beyond rhyme and reason."

"We in Maine believe in sound government as outlined by our Constitution," Mr. Barrows said, "and not only try but have succeeded in living within our income."

Chain Store Tax Sought in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—A retail chain store tax measure in which fees on stores would range from $3 each to $550 each went before the Legislature Feb. 16.

It was filed by Representative John E. Townsend of Bangor and provided that revenue go to old-age assistance.

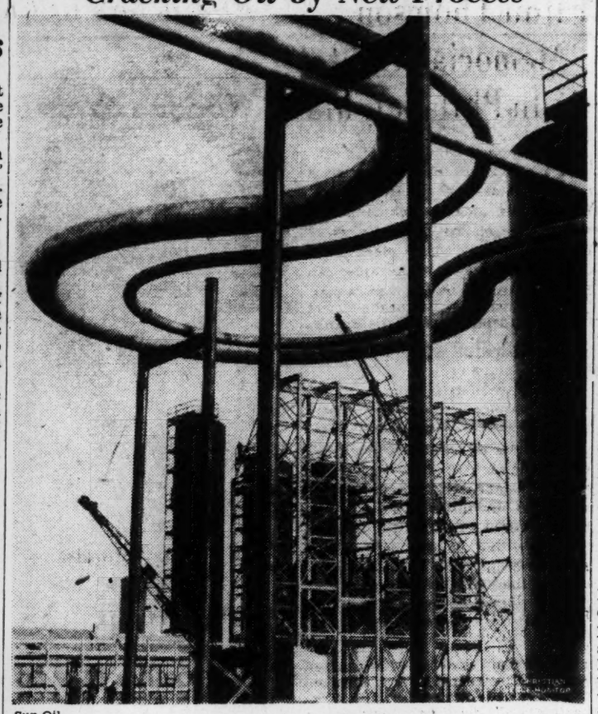
The term "store" would exclude roadside stands on operator-owned land where gross receipts did not exceed $200 annually and gasoline-filling stations where the average daily stock, other than gasoline and petroleum products, did not exceed $200.

Under the license-fee scale, a firm owning one store would pay $3; 2 to 5, $5 each; 5 to 10, $10 each, and upward until a fee of $550 each had been reached for each store owned by firms operating between 400 and 500 stores.

Pig Crop Increases

The 1938 fall pig crop in the United States was estimated to be 18 per cent larger than 1937.

Cracking Oil by New Process



Sun Oil

Houdry Plant Being Built

At Marcus Hook, Pa. The bend in refinery piping is required instead of sharp angles to prevent petroleum by-products from clogging pipe lines. Another Houdry plant is being constructed at Toledo, Ohio. Equipment is being furnished by Boston engineers.

New Era in Oil Industry

Though general facts have been disclosed concerning the new Houdry process of oil refining, which gives promise of revolutionizing present methods of thermal cracking using new equipment manufactured by a Boston engineering concern, details filter through slowly.

"Where can I buy it, or when?" is the question most frequently heard following announcement of new discoveries, but as usual, although several plants are already in full production, the public must wait a year or two before purchase of Houdry processed gasoline and oil will be possible. At present all the higher-test product is being mixed with regular-grade gasoline and oil to raise its quality.

According to engineers of unbiased opinion, the Houdry process will be most valuable in supplementing regular thermal processes, taking heavy residue oils of little value and by passing them over a clay used as a catalyst, thus deriving still more gasoline and fuel oil, and bringing waste down to practically zero.

The new method is patented, but the owners are prepared to license any concerns desiring to use it. The general feeling is that it would not pay large concerns to scrap their present cracking equipment for the new method, paying not only for the additional equipment but a royalty as well. Instead the process will be installed by oil companies planning expansion activities.

Meanwhile Houdry Process Corporation is spending some $60,000 a month for further research. If some other company can improve on the method in an original way, it might find a loophole for not dealing with Eugene Houdry at all.

Like many inventors, he has had a varied career, though only about 15 years of it has been spent in research. He is the son of a wealthy steel manufacturer, graduate of the Ecole des Arts et Métier, ex-service man of the French Army, and his hobby is automobile racing. It was through a friend who showed him gasoline made from lignite, a low-grade "brown coal" which France has in quantity, that he became interested in seeking new ways to crack open the secrets of nature's energy storehouse, to produce high-powered gasoline.

Hearing Is Begun For Amendment On Child Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

ment would send an army of snoopers into the homes to prevent children helping their mothers and fathers, but these opponents, he continued, "evidently have little confidence in our form of government. They imply our Congressmen and our Senators would be parties to legislation to prohibit" little kids from helping their mothers. . . .

"It is," he went on, "ridiculous to think that these men would enact legislation which would do things our opponents charge. If they did, they wouldn't even get their relatives' votes."

The Federation's spokesman accused the opposition of insincerity, in that they have failed to support straight legislation in Massachusetts which would prohibit child labor through increasing the school age from 14 to 16 years.

A Dangerous Precedent

Mr. Taylor said:

"We have some very influential people in our Commonwealth. As evidence of this, you will remember how our school age bill was killed at a third reading last year. It was killed, not because we didn't have the votes, but because one individual was able at the last moment to send one letter to the Legislature; and because he sent that letter, the bill was defeated."

He referred to the occasion last year when Representative John F. Aspell, then Democratic floor leader, read the letter at a session of the House. The letter was from the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, Diocesan Supervisor of Roman Catholic Parochial Schools.

Mr. Taylor added: "It is my contention that permitting one individual to do this is far more dangerous than giving the 500 members of Congress the power to determine what should be done under the proposed Child Labor Amendment."

Under questioning by members of the Committee, Mr. Taylor said that the present national Wages and Hours Act has not solved the problem of child labor, because the Act refers only to those gainfully employed. He explained that in many States parents are hired by employers for certain work under contracts under which the parents are obliged to "give, lend or render the services of their children."

Children Not on Pay Roll

"The children are not on the pay roll. The parents' names are the only names to appear."

Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, pointed out that although Massachusetts, on a referendum in 1924, opposed ratification, a Gallup poll taken in 1937 showed that the State then favored ratification. The poll showed 56 per cent of the voters in favor of ratification, with 44 per cent against.

David Boynick, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.) introduced several speakers who recorded themselves in favor of ratification.

Diving Mercury Forestalls Fear Of High Floods

Fifty-degree dives executed overnight by many Massachusetts thermometers allayed fears that floods would result from the record-breaking warmth yesterday which followed dense fog, a thunderstorm, high winds, and torrential rains. In Greater Boston the rain turned to snow at midnight and water in flooded driveways and garages began to freeze as the mercury sank from points in the 60's to early morning readings of 10 and thereabouts.

A shift in the wind last night brought relief to residents of coast towns in Rhode Island, who were beginning to anticipate a recurrence of the Sept. 21 tidal wave. The tide had reached flood stage more than two hours before the normal time, the water creeping within two feet of retaining walls in some places. At Newport Beach heavy seas roared over into the ponds behind. State Police ordered all persons to leave the Island Park area near Fall River. Oyster boats went aground at Warren and Bristol. The shore line around the plant of the Narragansett Electric Company was hastily protected by sandbags. The Providence police radio was silenced when the antenna poles were carried away by the 50-mile-an-hour southwester.

The maximum wind velocity recorded at Harvard's Blue Hill Observatory was 72 miles an hour at 2:35 p. m. yesterday. This was the highest wind there since the September hurricane, when whirling anemometers indicated 121 miles an hour.

Coast Guard Aids Disabled Vessel

With a crew of 17 men aboard, and several others on the two barges it is towing from Norfolk, Va., to Boston, the ocean-going tug Keshena, owned by the Southern Transportation Compay of Philadelphia, broke down early today five miles south of the Vineyard Sound Lightship.

The Coast Guard patrol boat Argo went to its assistance at once and stood by, awaiting developments. Since the task of towing the tug and barges—in case of necessity—would have been too much for the little Argo in the stormy weather, it radioed Coast Guard headquarters in Boston, asking for assistance. In response to the message the cutter Chelan was dispatched to the scene.

Station WIXAL

For Friday, Feb. 17

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America." Samuel Beer.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "Umbrellas and Lances."
8:15 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag": comments from listeners.
8:30 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"The Airplane Engine." Prof. Hilding Carlson.

Boston Issues Tax Abatements Of $274,000 to 52 Taxpayers

(Continued from Page 1)

Newbury Street, total 1937 tax bill $1,161 as compared to $1,188 in 1934.

Eight Chiefly Benefit

Although 52 taxpayers benefitted by these recently granted abatements, the chief benefactors were a small group of eight, the records show. These eight appellants received a total of $245,200 or 89 per cent of the $274,000 abated. The remaining 44 appellants received $28,300.

In some cases abatements were granted on taxes assessed for a single year, but in most cases the abatements extended over a period of years, 1937 to 1935, 1937 to 1934, and 1937 to even 1932.

The eight receiving the bulks of the abatements together with the tax money returned are:

Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 10 parcels, $105,340.

Helen Sears Bradley (the Sears Building, Washington and Court Streets), $46,617.

Robert H. Gardner, properties at 612-624 Atlantic Avenue and 194-204 Summer Street, $29,300.

President and Fellows of Harvard College, properties at 161 Tremont Street and 130-136 Federal Street, $22,460.

Baptist Social Union, property at 15-17-19 Ashburton Place, $16,290.

George L. DeBlois, property at 18-32 Tremont Street, $14,970.

Helen S. Bradley, property at 415-419 Atlantic Avenue, $5,790.

Thomas F. Beal, property at 839-843 Boylston Street, $4,279.

Six other appellants received abatements in the vicinity of $2,000. These totalled $14,534.78. Combining this sum to the total tax money abated for the eight listed above shows that 38 abatements granted involved a total sum of only $13,800, or about $360 per case.

The extent of overvaluation of real estate throughout the City and especially in the downtown wards (3, 4, and 5) is shown by these decisions of the tax board.

In Ward 3 overvaluation ran as high as 38 per cent, 34 per cent, 31 per cent, 28 per cent, 25 per cent, and down to 7 per cent.

In the Back Bay overvaluations varied between 37 and 11 per cent. A parcel on Beacon Hill was overvalued 37 per cent.

In other districts of the City overvaluations appeared to be less, the range being between 20 and 3 per cent.

Findings Confirmed

Thus these official records of abatements and overvaluations confirm statements made to the Boston City Council recently by the Chairman of the Boston Board of Assessors, Edward T. Kelly. These records also confirm findings of the Boston Real Estate Exchange on real estate overvaluation.

About a year ago the exchange presented a survey of 780 real estate sales in downtown Boston in the period Jan. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1937. The assessed value of these properties totaled $25,300,000 but sale prices averaged 49 per cent of the assessed value.

In January the Exchange presented a supplementary survey of 65 sales in 1938, totaling $1,603,600 in assessed values. The sale prices averaged 44.9 per cent of assessed value.

Furthermore, records of the Appellate Tax Board for 1938 showed overvaluation in 381 cases decided by the board of 17.9 per cent. Property valued at $63,400,000 was involved.

These recent decisions of the board confirm another statement made by Chairman Kelly to the City Council last month. He stated that 80 per cent of the abatements filed with the tax board are granted.

Out of the 97 most recent decisions handed down by the board 80 were in favor of the appellant, or 80 per cent of abatements sought were granted.

Liquor Licenses Suspended

A month-old investigation of liquor establishments allegedly operating in Boston without licenses was being continued today by the Licensing Board following the closing of four establishments and dismissal of a clerk of the Board, according to announcement by Louis Epple, the Board's Secretary.

The investigation reached the end of its first phase yesterday when the four principal restaurants and taverns in the inquiry were ordered to close next Thursday, three indefinitely and one for 10 days only, Mr. Epple said. Simultaneously, the Board dismissed Henry J. Gilmore of Westwood, a clerk, who had been suspended Jan. 16.

The four establishments were believed to have renewed their licenses early this year, but on investigation were found not to have done so, according to Board officials. It is reported the investigation may lead to the submission of data to the District Attorney.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 214 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:15 p. m.; second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m. (11.79mc), W1XAL.
Pittsfield—Week, Feb. 27 to March 4, inclusive, WBRK, 1310kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Feb. 24, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Feb. 26, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

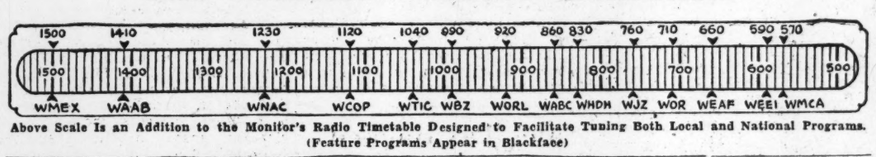
Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Income Tax Talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 Network Talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner: Ben	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Sen. Charles G. Miles	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	"Dance Time"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Maurice	"Theater of Music"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Fredric March	"Packaging": drama	Evans in Scene from	"Theater of Music"	Legion speaker
8:30 and Florence Eld-	Eastman School of Mu-	"Henry IV"; Richard	CV: "Sinfonietta," with	Claire Dillon, soprano
8:45 ridge in sketch:	sic Symphony Orches-	Haydn, comedy; orch.	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	tra; Paul White, cond.	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	preview of "Fast and	Senator Rush D. Holt	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Loose"; Meliza Korjus,	"Famous First Facts":	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 teur hour	ing": "Has Twentieth	soprano; orchestra	interviews	Sport comment
10:00 "Tune-Up Time":	Century Civilization	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": sym-	Sport comment
10:15 Gene Autry: Wal-	Improved Mankind?"	Bob Burns, comedian;	phony orch.; vocalists	Sport comment
10:30 ter O'Keefe; orch	"New England Talks It	Gregor Piatigorsky,	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sport comment
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Over"	cellist; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Sport comment
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey commentator	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	'Newton School Days"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade': variety	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Religious program
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	John's Other Wife': sk.	Air": "I Like Music"	Religious program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Singing Strings	Religious program
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	Religious program
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	Religious program
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Religious program
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast: musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Religious program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Women's Page"	Religious program
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale	Sketch: organist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Musicale; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian musical program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Ruth Texas, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour: Dr. Walter Dam-	Natl. Farm Institute:	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	rosch, conductor	Secy. Frances Perkins	John Kiley, baritone
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	David C. Adkins, talk
3:00 News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Intercollegiate debate:	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Harvard-Vassar	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Chamber	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	Intercollegiate debate:	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Harvard-Vassar	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Negro History Week	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Weather; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 Folk Singers	"Drama Time"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Ann Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley, with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	National Defense Week	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	Dance Time
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: vocal-	baritone; Frank Black's	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	ists; orchestra	Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles and	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Sam Levene in	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 Walters' and Hop-	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	Natl. Farm Institute	Edward C. Linder, talk
9:45 kins' "Burlesque"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Louis J. Taber	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time": dram-	Skeets Talbert's Orch.
10:15 Station": drama	"Trio Time"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Skeets Talbert's Orch.
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Uncle Ezra"	"Against the Law":	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 Network program	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	legal oddities	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Ed Fitzpatrick's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse":	Christopher Colombo's
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

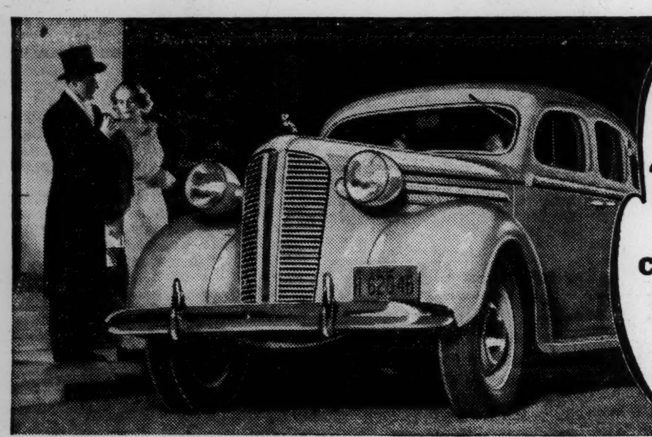
For Friday, Feb. 17

1:00 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc
10:45 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Look! They Match Even The Sparkling New 1939 Cars... *in beauty, fine engineering and economy!*



Yet— THESE "PEDIGREED" 1937 DODGE CARS COST $250 LESS THAN LOWEST-PRICED NEW CARS!

OVER 140,000 MOTORISTS WERE "SWITCHED" TO DODGE BY THIS FAMOUS MODEL! Here's the history-making Dodge of twenty-four months ago that definitely established Dodge as one of the most economical big cars American motorists have ever known!

Continued Demand For This Popular Car Is Moving Them Fast—So Hurry In!

YES SIR! These beautiful Dodge cars are still "youngsters" in miles and looks—aged, but far from being obsolete! Only the tremendous enthusiasm for the great 1939 Dodge Luxury Liners could have caused owners of these 1937 models to trade them 'way ahead of time!

And we have the "pedigrees" on many of these fine cars. We knew the owners and we know the cars because we sold them and serviced them through months of careful use. And only recently we went over each car thoroughly to qualify it for our famous Dependability Seal—your assurance of a car that's safe to drive and free from trouble!

But remember, you must ACT FAST to get one! See us today about one of these beautiful "pedigreed" Dodge cars while prices are low!

WORLD'S FINEST BRAKES—DODGE EQUAL-PRESSURE HYDRAULICS! Dodge Hydraulic Brakes bring you to a smooth, sure, *driver-controlled* stop with the slightest toe pressure. Pressure on each wheel is *always* equal!

ONLY FOUR DAYS
1937 DODGES—PLYMOUTHS
At Amazing Bargain Prices!

Beautiful, spotlessly clean cars, like new inside and out, built-in trunks; many with heaters, defrosters, radios, and exceptionally low mileage.

Public enthusiasm for the new 1939 models has taxed our used car storage space to capacity. To make space quickly for incoming cars, we must sell a few at real sacrifice prices within the next four days!

BUY NOW AND SAVE $ $ $ $ $ OVER SPRING PRICES

ALSO: 1936-37 Plymouths, Fords, Chevrolets, Pontiacs, Buicks. Take your pick of makes and body models!

CHARLES STREET GARAGE COMPANY
144 CHARLES STREET, BOSTON

YOUR CAR IN TRADE!...EASY TERMS

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Outfitters to Men and Boys Since 1850

★

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Harvard Exhibit Shows N. Y. City's Park Development

When the New York City Park Commission wants to get an idea of the unity, progress, or distribution of its recent work, it sends up an aerial photographer who "shoots" new structures and projects from high and low altitudes. Comparison of these pictures year after year, gives the Park Department a consecutive building and improvement program, it has been found.

An exhibition of such airplane photographs has been placed on display today in Robinson Hall, Harvard Yard, by the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University. Most of the projects shown have been designed and carried out under the supervision of former students of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture.

"The use of before-and-after pictures graphically portrays the vital importance which parks, recreational areas, and parkways play economically and socially in the life of such densely populated cities as New York," said Prof. Bremer W. Pond, chairman of the Harvard department, commenting on the collection. "A careful study of the material brings a realization of how varied and wide is the range of park design and how complex its problems. One is also impressed with the extent to which the American landscape architect is modestly and quietly furthering the amenities of Mr. Roosevelt's 'forgotten man.'"

Projects shown which might be construed as contributing to the recreational pleasure of the famed "forgotten man" are the new Henry Hudson Parkway; Randall's Island municipal stadium; McCarren Park, a typical neighborhood athletic field; Jacob Riis Beach, a popular ocean resort; Bryant Park, a formal city park; Cocheron Park, an informal development; a clover-leaf traffic crossing, realistically named "The Pretzel"; William McCray Playground, located in a densely populated tenement section; and a variety of views of new Flushing Meadow Park, only recently reclaimed out of Flushing Bay, the main attraction of which this summer will be the New York World's Fair.

A Ski Class Tackles a 'Double Stem'

Newfound Region Ski School Students Learn How

Left to right: Miss Jeanne Rodemich, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Miss Cynthia Oakley, Toronto, Canada; William Baldwin, Larchmont, N. Y.; Miss Peggy Garvin, Rye, N. Y.; Miss Domine Dunne, Havana, Cuba, and Miss Helen Baldwin, Larchmont, N. Y., and Oscar Cyr, director of the Newfound Region Ski School at Bristol, N. H.

N. H. Snowclad Hills Await Week-Enders

Good snow conditions on slopes and trails, carnivals over the week end and special programs for Washington's Birthday will send winter sports enthusiasts northward beginning tomorrow night. Derry, Jaffrey, Lancaster, Wolfeboro, and Epsom-Chichester stand ready to welcome visitors to three days of carnival and social events in New Hampshire.

Well worth seeing will be the national championship snowshoe races being held in connection with the annual convention of the American Snowshoe Union, Saturday and Sunday, at Somersworth, N. H. This gathering will bring out some 3,000 members of the Union from this country and visiting Canadian clubs, each organization wearing its distinctive and colorful costume. The meet is sponsored by the Les Ours Bruns, the local snowshoe club of Somersworth.

The Exeter and Phillips Exeter Academy winter carnival is scheduled for Saturday and Sunday. Additional meets for the Feb. 18-19 week end are the New Hampshire Class "A" and "B" ski jumping championships to be held Saturday by the Dartmouth Outing Club; an interscholastic ski meet sponsored by the Woodstock Outing Club, to be held Saturday as a part of the winter carnival, followed on Sunday by the third annual Class "C" downhill and slalom races; and an interscholastic winter sports meet at Littleton on Saturday.

The seventh of the Newfound Region slalom series is scheduled this Sunday at the Thomson Club slalom glade on Sugar Hill, Bristol, and at Plymouth the weekly races at Wendy's slope begin at noon, Sunday.

Whitefield, N. H., has made elaborate preparations for its Feb. 22 program. A dozen high schools will compete for the Whitefield Outing Club cup, there will be skating exhibitions, an exhibition of ice sculpture, "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates," in the Town Hall that night, following the coronation of a carnival queen.

On Washington's Birthday, under the direction of Oscar Cyr, the Newfound Region Snow Fest will take place at Kelley Park and Central Square, Bristol, N. H. Ski dashes, obstacle races, cross-country, slalom and downhill, snowshoe and skating races are included in the schedule of events. A feature will be a rolling pin casting contest for women. Coronation of a Snow Queen will take place at the ball to be held at the Town Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening.

* * *

Skiing and bobsledding will vie with each other in the winter sports program at Lake Placid, N. Y., over Washington's Birthday. Several major events are scheduled, with important national and international titles at stake.

Women skiers will compete in the Lake Placid Club Third Annual Invitation Ski Tournament for the Kate Smith Trophy, Feb. 16 and 17.

The Club's eighteenth annual Washington's Birthday invitation ski tournament for men will be held Feb. 20, 21, and 22, with the downhill and slalom events on Feb. 20 and 21 and ski jumping Feb. 22.

The Olympic Bob Run will be the scene of the North American two-man bobsled championships on Sunday, Feb. 19, with the four-man event on Feb. 22.

* * *

The largest schoolboy winter sports meet of the season in Maine opens Saturday at the annual Andover Winter Carnival. The meet, sanctioned by the Eastern Amateur Ski Association and also by the Maine Principals' Association, will bring together skiers from 13 high schools and academies in Maine and New Hampshire.

On Saturday evening there will be a Snow Queen Ball at the Town Hall, and on Sunday skiers from the Nansen Club of Berlin, N. H.; the Salisbury Outing Club of Salisbury, N. H.; Mount Hood Club of Melrose, Mass., and the Norfolk Outing Club of Norfolk, Conn., will compete against Maine clubs in Class A and B jumping.

* * *

Free parking has been announced for the Eastern Ski Championships, March 5, at Gilford, N. H.—pleasing news for the thousands of spectators planning to enjoy the jumping exhibition at the Belknap Mountains recreation area. Seventy jumpers, including many past and present champions and Olympic skiers will take part in the tournament, according to James H. Lucas, secretary of the Winter Sports Committee of the Laconia Chamber of Commerce.

In connection with the principal jumping events, the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association will also run off the cross-country race on Saturday. The admission charge remains at $1.10.

Gordon E. Langill, director of the meet, reported today that entry blanks for the meet have been sent to more than 100 ski clubs and to a large number of individual stars.

Vermont Bicycle Bill Shorn

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 16 (AP)—Shorn of features to which 300 school children objected after a "march" on the Capital, a bill which would have required licensing of bicycles and other play vehicles today moved peacefully along the legislative trail toward enactment.

The children, who came by train from St. Albans, Georgia and Milton, cornered Legislators in the lobbies before the session to protest against certain sections so persuasively that, when the bill advanced to third reading, all it said was that night riders should have lights and reflector equipment on their bikes.

Representative Loren Pierce assailed provisions which called for "both feet on the pedals" as an infringment of the "inalienable liberties of children" and pleaded with the House not to make the accepted practice of braking a cycle by "toeing the fork" a crime or misdemeanor.

Originally the measure would have required issuance of number plates for the bicycles and would have banned extra passengers except on a regular seat.

Garden Racetrack Issue Has Hearing

Business men and residents in the vicinity of North Station and the Boston Garden lined up on opposite sides today at a public hearing of City Council on the question of licensing a dog racetrack at Boston Garden.

The business men, including wealthy operators of hotels, lunch stand chains and well-known taverns, favored the opening of the track, while residents, with little or no capital invested in the vicinity, opposed the track, largely on moral grounds.

The track is backed by the Greyhound Racing Corporation, of which James H. Hayes, John E. Maloney and Arthur J. Murphy are directors. They argued through their attorney, Frank H. Stewart, that the track would bring better business to the Garden, its lessor, the Boston & Maine Railroad, and through taxes to the city.

Sales Tax Backed In Massachusetts By Mayors' Group

Sales tax proposals were warmly endorsed by mayors of a number of Massachusetts cities when they appeared today at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means. They attended the hearing primarily to favor a measure sponsored by the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, for continuing legislation permitting cities and towns to borrow in anticipation of revenue for welfare and relief costs. Much of the time was devoted, however, to a subject evidently uppermost in their thoughts—the sales tax.

The sales tax was brought to the fore when Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline and Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton asked Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea why it was not possible to "stop all this borrowing and pay as we go along."

Tax Sources Bare

Mr. Voke pointed out that welfare costs have mounted 300 per cent in the Commonwealth since 1932, adding, "You can't take the coat off a bare back. We just haven't got the money. It would mean a rise in our tax rates—and those are soaring now."

"Well," said Representative Bigelow, "if relief costs show no sign of diminishing, what can you see as a solution?"

"The sales tax," Mayor Voke replied. "The people must be made tax conscious. Our Mayors' Association wanted a sales tax last year and we are just as much in favor of it this year."

Representative William N. Sessions (R) of Hampden, agreed, saying: "Everyone can see we are on the top of a pretty thin-skinned volcano and there is just one source of new revenue left, that's plain."

Necessary "Nuisance"

Mayor Arthur A. Hanson of Waltham said, "I consider it a nuisance, but we've got to have it."

Mayor Walter Griffin of Lawrence declared that not only would a sales tax supply absolutely necessary funds but it would help to make the people realize they must pay for benefits they insist upon receiving from the State and the community.

Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn urged that purchases below $1 should not be included in any sales tax. To which Representative Bigelow replied that he understood that no "real revenue" could be expected from a sales tax which did not include the necessities of life.

Mayor Dewey M. Archambault of Lowell said he was "100 per cent in favor of a sales tax and in the pay-as-you-go policy." Such a tax, he added, would benefit the working man more than it would hurt him.

Several other mayors commented favorably upon sales tax proposals. No objections were voiced.

Elihu Thomson Memorial Held In Philadelphia

Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one of the sponsors of a memorial meeting being held in Philadelphia today at which papers will be read on the life and work of Elihu Thomson. The meeting is under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society, which is host to the gathering at its headquarters in Independence Square; the Franklin Institute, the Central High School of Philadelphia, and the General Electric Company.

Especially Intimate

His relations with Massachusetts Institute of Technology were especially intimate and lasting. They began in the early 80's, shortly after he became established in Lynn, when he visited the Institute at the invitation of Prof. Charles R. Cross to lecture in the physics department. From 1898 until 1937 he was a member of the Tech Corporation and from 1920 to 1922 he served as acting President refusing to accept permanent appointment because he felt a younger man was needed. He was also a non-resident Professor of Applied Electricity, and a member of the visiting committee of the Department of Electrical Engineering.

Although Professor Thomson is credited with more than 700 inventions and was one of the founders of the General Electric Company, he always shunned publicity and as a result little has been written about his work. No biography exists today, despite the fact that he received honors greater than any other American natural scientist of his time.

In this respect the papers to be presented in Philadelphia will form the nucleus of a biography. In addition to the nine papers to be presented at today's meeting, all dealing with some important phase of his activities, other former associates have prepared manuscripts of personal nature.

Professor Thomson, a native of Manchester, England, was a teacher in the Philadelphia Central High School when he made many important electrical discoveries and inventions which resulted in the formation of the Thomson-Houston Company, which was merged with the Edison General Electric Company in 1892 to form the General Electric Company.

Among the speakers will be William D. Coolidge, Director of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company; Harlan T. Stetson, Research Associate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of that institution; Roland S. Morris, President of the American Philosophical Society, and Dugald C. Jackson, Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at M. I. T.

Teaching Experiences

A quite informal side of Thomson's teaching experiences and techniques was told today by Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and a former associate at Technology. "His methods of maintaining discipline under the trying circumstances of age equality," he said, "brought Thomson's ingenuity into full play. Due to his success, the elderly teachers of the Boys' Central High School (Philadelphia) sought the secrets of his unique methods of controlling mischievous boys. When students liberated unpleasant gases in the chemical laboratory, Thomson is said to have closed all the doors and windows, much to the discomfiture of the culprits.

"It didn't happen again. He established a museum for noise-making gadgets brought by students to annoy him, and with them illustrated important mechanical principles. His knowledge of legerdemain and ventriloquism, a boyhood hobby, made it easy for him to detect students who played tricks or hummed in class. He knew that a ventriloquist must not move his head while making a sound. Thus he was able to detect the noisemaker, much to the surprise of the students, who believed he had discovered a scientific method of locating sound."

At the Franklin Institute meeting there will be an exhibition of apparatus invented by Professor Thomson and a motion picture showing him in conversation with E. W. Rice, Jr., former President of the General Electric Company.

Characters in Curry School Play

Miss Mary Moody

Vantine, Boston

Miss Mary Shadburne

Modern 'As You Like It'

Freshmen and sophomores of the Curry School of Expression will present Shakespeare's "As You Like It" in modern dress Friday evening in Huntington Chambers Hall.

Miss Mary Moody, who takes the part of Phoebe, was a classmate of Miss Bette Davis, the motion picture actress, when she attended Cushing Academy. Miss Mary Shadburne, who will play Jacques, played the leading role in "Three-Cornered Moon" when it was presented last year by a cast of students at the Malden High School.

Even the trees in the forest of Arden "will conduct themselves in a modern manner," according to an advance notice of the play, "moving about the stage singly and in pairs."

State Salvage Board Measure Is Pressed

At a Legislative hearing on a bill to appoint a State Salvage Commission for the disposal of hurricane-felled timber, Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, Wednesday declared that the State is faced with the most serious fire hazard in its history. He urged speedy action on the bill to take care of the timber before the summer months.

Connery Calls For Amendment Of Wage-Hour Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Representative William P. Connery, Jr., (D), of Massachusetts, has declared Congress would have to amend the Wage-Hour Act to provide a 40-cent minimum hourly wage and maximum 40-hour week.

He wrote Administrator Elmer F. Andrews that "Congress must soon realize that if it wishes to be honest with the American people and provide a decent minimum wage it will be necessary to specify this by legislation and not wait further for administrative finding or decision."

He declared Congressmen who voted for the wage-hour law, instead of a flat 40-cent minimum and 40-hour week, were "hoodwinked into permitting procrastination and delay and the control of the working of this law by representatives of industry and not by representatives of labor."

He charged Mr. Andrews' division "with absolute failure to enforce this act properly."

Under the law the Administrator is authorized to establish minimum wages between 25 and 40 cents an hour where such wages are recommended by industry committees.

Mr. Connery declared workers in Lawrence, Mass., and other sections of New England were paid in excess of 25 cents "and many of them are denied jobs because of the lower wages which are paid in competitive sections for which your agency, in part at least, is responsible."

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J		L	E	A	R		O	D	E	S		H		
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Hockey and Court Titles Headed for Hills of Hanover From Present Indications

Dartmouth Sextet on Road To Second Straight Crown

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	5	0	37	12	10
Toronto	5	2	49	16	10
Queen's	5	2	33	17	10
Dartmouth	3	2	14	11	6
Harvard	2	2	11	17	4
Princeton	2	3	23	21	4
Yale	1	5*	12	44	2
Montreal	0	7	19	60	0

Result Feb. 15

Dartmouth 2, Harvard 1.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	3	0	12	5	6
Harvard	1	1	6	4	2
Princeton	1	2	17	11	2
Yale	0	2	2	17	0

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dartmouth continued its undefeated and what appears to be almost certain march to its second-straight Quadrangular Hockey League title last night by nosing out Harvard at the Boston Garden 2 to 1.

The Indians have now taken one game from each of their three league rivals, the Crimson, Princeton, and Yale, and unless the boys from Hanover start wearing double runners, they should skate away with the championship.

By its victory last night, Dartmouth went ahead of Harvard and Princeton in the Triple I League to fourth place, four points behind the three Canadian teams tied for first, McGill, Toronto, and Queen's.

Both Harvard and Dartmouth play another game this week, the former with Yale at New Haven tomorrow night, and the latter with Princeton at Princeton Saturday night. And unless something goes radically wrong, both should come through with victories.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah of the Indians was a happy man following the game last night. And he had reason to be for his strategy worked. Instead of starting his high-scoring first line of Bud Foster, Dave Walsh and Dan Sullivan, he used the checking wave of Johnny Kelley, Fred Maloon, and Junie Merrian. These boys kept a close watch on Harvard's first line of Capt. Austie Harding, Joe Patrick, and Warren Winslow, with the result that it could not score a goal.

Harvard's only tally came as the result of a penalty shot called on goalie Wes Goding, who incidentally had one of his best nights of the year. Harding took his time, came to a stop at the red line, aimed, and put the puck in the net. For Harvard, Harding stood out as usual, but he received no help from either of his wings. Winslow seemed lost at times, and Patrick failed to cover his wing or back-check.

Having played his three league rivals, Jeremiah places Harvard and Princeton about equal, declaring that his team had about as much trouble beating both. The Indians defeated Yale quite handily 5 to 1.

While it has been said that the Crimson should beat Yale, it should also be pointed out that the team will have to show a better brand of hockey than it showed last night. The Elis are a team of fast skaters, and Harvard's forwards must backcheck with greater consistency. The defense, which played a good game last night, cannot do it all without help from the forwards to cover in front of the net. Yale has yet to win a game in Quad League play, and has won only one (Montreal) in Triple I League competition.

* * *

Colby's one-man hockey team—Ray Fortin—came close yesterday afternoon to knocking Boston University out of first place in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League. Ray scored two goals, and set up four others for his team's six goals. B. U., however, scored seven. A second league contest scheduled between Boston College and New Hampshire was called off because of poor ice at Durham.

More than ever, it appears that the game between the Eagles and the Terriers at the Arena Saturday night will decide the league championship. And following their showing against the White Mules, the Carvelli-less Terriers are in for a hard night Saturday. Boston College beat Colby last month, 7 to 0, although at the same time Fortin was out of competition with an injury.

In a second game Saturday night, M. I. T., which won its first league game of the season against Middlebury Tuesday, will meet Bowdoin. Friday night, a bargain-bill will be staged at the Arena between Northeastern and Bowdoin, and Colby and Tech.

Brookline Rink Has Match With Ardsley Friday

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—Curlers began another busy day of Grand National competition this morning with matches scheduled in the Mitchell. Allen and The Country Club Cup events.

Semifinals in the Allen Medal competition were up for decision with the finals planned tomorrow. At the same time, Ardsley of New York was to meet The Country Club No. 2 of Brookline, Mass., in a first-round Mitchell Cup match.

This afternoon the names of the losing teams in the Mtichell Medal competition will be drawn for play for The Country Club Cup, a trophy awarded as a consolation prize to losers in the first round.

Swimming

American swimmers are no longer alone at the top, for this sport has spread over the world, with the result that each year sees more international stars developed. The Monitor's Sport Page keeps you in touch with world, as well as local and national, sport news.

Look for these regular features:

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Burly Bruin —By Pap'

Eddie
-SHORE-
OF BOSTON
-THE LAST OF HOCKEY'S SUPER-STARS!
PAP
PLAYING HIS 18TH SEASON OF PRO HOCKEY, SHORE IS STILL THE TOP MAN OF THE GAME !!
HE SELDOM SKATES AROUND OPPOSING PLAYERS

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The glamour boys of ice hockey—those superstars who thrilled enthusiasts—are passing out of the picture. The trend in the game is to develop units and not stars of individual brilliance. Only Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins remains to carry on the tradition established by Morenz, Joliat, Gardiner, and other great individualists.

Shore is still the No. 1 player. Year after year he earns a place on the all-star aggregations. To leave Shore off an all-star team would stamp it as ridiculous.

Four times in the past six seasons he has been awarded the Dr. David A. Hart trophy, given annually to the player voted "most valuable" to his team.

Shore has been playing professional hockey since 1924. That's a long stretch in a game so rugged as ice hockey. The wear and tear of the years have taken something from Eddie, naturally. But he is one of the few players in the major leagues who can still go the full 60 minutes.

Defensively, Shore is just about as good as he ever was. The main reason young Frankie Brimsek has been such a sensation at the nets for the Bruins is the fact that Eddie Shore is policing the ice in front of the Boston net.

Everyone will agree that Shore is the big bruiser of the Bruins. He does do much of the rough work when it comes to bouncing opposing players around the ice. But for all that he seldom is among the leaders in the penalty column. —Pap'

Five Defenders Back for Quad Meet in Garden

Five of the 10 individual event first-place winners of the 1938 Quadrangular Track and Field Meet contested annually among Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Cornell will be in competition at the Boston Garden, Feb. 25, when the games are renewed.

Returning winners are George Downing of Harvard who took a first in the shotput last year with a distance of 46ft. ½in., Lester Murdock of Cornell in the broad jump who did 22ft. 11⅝in., Jay Shields of Yale who set a new meet record of 5.7s. for the 45-yard high hurdles, James D. Lightbody Jr. of Harvard who set a new meet record of 1m. 13.8s., winning the 600-yard run, and James Pender of Cornell whose 32.6s. 300-yard run gave him one of the most spectacular wins of the meet.

Runners-up who will see action in the meet are Howard P. Mendel of Harvard in the shotput, Malcolm Finlayson of Yale in the 35-lb. weight throw and Jud Foster of Dartmouth in the 600-yard run. Downing and Mendel will have competition from both the third and fourth-place winners of a year ago, Alfred E. Van Ranst of Cornell who was third and Tony Walker of Yale who was fourth. In addition to Jud Foster in the 600-yard run, James Lightbody will have the fleet foot John Nevius of Cornell as a possible opponent.

Lightbody, the Harvard star, has been definitely entered in the 600-yard run in the Quad Meet by his coach, Jaakko Mikkola. The Harvard star who a year ago ran several smashing anchor legs for the Harvard one-mile relay team and who in outdoor competition beat Jud Foster of Dartmouth in a 48.4s quarter, is considered one of the fastest 600-yard men in recent years of intercollegiate track and field competition. The only time he ever runs the distance, however, is in the Quadrangular Games. In the Intercollegiate Meet in New York on March 4 he will confine his running to two anchor legs for the Harvard mile team which a year ago was third to Pittsburgh and New York University in the Intercollegiate championships.

Gleason Returns To Help Huskies

Tom Gleason, regular center who was injured in the Colby game, probably will be back in the Northeastern starting line-up for the Huskies' New England College Conference League hoop game with the Rams of Rhode Island State on Saturday night.

Gleason reported to Coach Jimmy Dunn yesterday for the first time in more than a week and should hit his stride after two more days of practice.

The return of Gleason should help the Huskies materially in the battle with the colorful invaders. Northeastern never has succeeded in beating Rhode Island in basketball, and the prospects are against such success on Saturday, but the game promises to be interesting, none the less.

Lou Smith, who was injured early in the year, has been running through plays with the team this week, and may possibly be used in a reserve role on Saturday.

Battery in Line

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have signed a veteran battery—Pitcher Syl Johnson and Catcher Spud Davis.

Fesler Squad Drops Lower In Eastern League Race

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	0	274	208	1.000
Columbia	4	2	226	198	.667
Cornell	4	2	215	204	.667
Pennsylvania	3	3	228	224	.500
Princeton	2	3	166	158	.400
Harvard	1	4	156	219	.200
Yale	1	7	250	304	.125

Result Wednesday

Princeton 38, Harvard 27.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judging by recent events in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, the annual Harvard-Yale series beginning at Cambridge March 4, is destined to be an uncomplimentary battle for the cellar—or to keep out of it. The Crimson's small squad slipped to sixth place last night when beaten by Princeton, and is lurking dangerously close to the last-place Elis.

Powerful Dartmouth must have dampened Harvard's enthusiasm for a high berth in the race. The diminutive but lightning-fast varsity coached by Wes Fesler was early conceded a chance to grace the upper half of the standing, but since one-sided setbacks from the big Hanover quintet, it has been reduced to the humble status of the second division. Now it appears the Feslers cannot aim higher than sixth, with a possibility they may be passed by Yale in the final weeks of the race.

Fesler Prediction

Fesler predicted on the opening afternoon of practice that lack of height and reserve material would halt them sooner or later. Paced by Charley Lutz and Fred Heckel, the Red Shirts can handle the ball up and down the floor with the best. But without height, they are unable to gain possession at least 50 per cent of the time. In practically every game they have taken an early lead, only to be worn down as the opposition poured in fresh substitutes.

As the above standing shows, the Tigers have taken a position behind Pennsylvania and are in the four-team battle for a runner-up finish. With six of the seven clubs scheduled to play league games tomorrow or Saturday, the cluster behind pace-setting Dartmouth may be more complicated than ever next week. Tomorrow night Cornell plays the opener of a road trip at Hanover, and the following evening meets the Crimson at Cambridge. Other Saturday encounters bring together Princeton at Dartmouth, and Yale at Pennsylvania.

Big Green Certain

As far as a majority of the critics are concerned, the Big Green has clinched its second straight crown. However, trouble may be lurking ahead in the form of Cornell tomorrow and Princeton the next night. Only the Columbia Lions are idle over the week end. Their next contest is with Harvard here Wednesday.

In beating Harvard last night, the Tigers took the lead mid-way through the first period and never were caught. Their advantage at halftime was 21 to 15. So well did they control the ball in the last period that the Crimson went five minutes without sinking a basket. Lutz put up a great struggle for the losers by dropping in 14 points, better than half of his team's total.

Earlier in the season, the Feslers had registered their lone league triumph over the Tigers, 40 to 39.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Baseball Exodus to the South

At this hour next week Jimmy Neary will be rolling toward the deep south on a Seaboard special, dozing to the monotonous chant of Pullman wheels as they pound along welded rails. It is an old and familiar tune to the Bees' trainer. He has been connected with the Boston club for more than 30 years, and during that stretch has traveled thousands of miles in his official capacity. Jim has seen ball players come and go almost as rapidly as the Florida limited passes whistle stops through the Carolinas.

Although the former sprinter is a trainer of the old school and a firm believer that the average present-day player could not carry the bat of an old timer, he will soon be laboring better than 10 hours daily to help hustle the latest crop of Bees into shape for the 1939 season. Jimmy ships the team's trunks Tuesday afternoon and they should be at the Bradenton station when he reaches there one week from tomorrow.

Neary will not get lonesome in Bradenton. In the first place, he will be too busy unpacking uniforms, baseballs, bats and other equipment for the arrival of the initial squad of batterymen the following Monday. Manager Casey Stengel has called his first workout at the ancient Fair Grounds the morning of March 1, and the trainer is expected to have each player's paraphernalia where he can reach it. But further than that, Jimmy will find Al Simmons and Danny MacFayden already sporting coats of tan, and Club Treasurer Oscar Horton located in the choicest suite in the Manatee River Hotel.

Unpacks Trunks

Secretary Phil Troy announces that the Red Sox trunks will leave Boston Tuesday afternoon. Johnny Orlando, assistant trainer, is driving to Sarasota with Wes Palmer, a royal rooter from New Hampshire. Johnny and the trunks should reach the Sarasota Terrace Hotel Friday night. Win Green is currently making his final road trip with the Bruins hockey team and will leave here with the first Red Sox squad one week from Monday to resume his training duties for Joe Cronin.

* * *

The list of unsigned Bees was reduced to two this morning by the arrival of Johnny Pezzullo's contract at National League Field. The only players still outside the fold are Jimmy Outlaw and Eddie Miller.

Pezzullo is the Bridgeport boy who pitched last season at Savannah, winning 26 games and losing only nine. The official South Atlantic League averages give him an earned run rating of 2.88. He worked in 47 championship games. He has been around quite sometime and the Phillies gave him a trial a while back, but turned him loose because he lacked control. Apparently, the boy located the plate at Savannah.

Through connections made during his 1938 stay there, the left-hander located a position and stayed in Savannah this winter. The initial Bee party picks him up on the southward journey the evening of Feb. 27.

This Bradenton trip may be the turning point in the baseball career of Pezzullo. Having experienced previous disappointment in the majors with the lowly Phils, Johnny will work overtime to impress Casey Stengel. Like Jim Turner and Milt Shoffner, his second chance is coming somewhat late. But this time he should be ready.

Don Gutteridge Signs

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Don Gutteridge, third baseman for the St. Louis Cardinals, signed his 1939 contract after a four-hour conference with Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager.

Salary figures were not disclosed. Gutteridge is the nineteenth member of the Redbird team to come into the fold.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Boston University	4	0	32	15	1.000
Boston College	4	1	33	19	.800
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
New Hampshire	4	2	27	15	.667
Northeastern	4	4	39	35	.500
Middlebury	1	3	6	27	.250
M. I. T.	1	5	17	33	.167
Colby	1	6	19	43	.143

Results Feb. 15

Boston University 7, Colby 6.

Boston College vs. New Hampshire—Cancelled.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	26	8	2	99	47	54
Rangers	20	9	4	98	64	44
Americans	15	13	9	86	101	39
Toronto	13	17	7	87	82	33
Chicago	11	18	6	68	84	28
Detroit	11	19	5	70	93	27
Canadiens	8	20	7	75	112	23

Skiers Arrive At Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—Women skiers of more than a dozen colleges, schools and ski clubs of the United States and Canada have converged here for the competition today and tomorrow for the Permanent Challenge Trophy donated by Kate Smith, radio entertainer.

Approximately one-half of the 50 individual entrants are Canadians.

Early arrivals established Gertrude Wepsala, a member of the Vancouver, B. C., Tyee Ski Club, among the favorites to win the trophy snared last year by Peggy Johannsen, captain of McGill University's women's ski team. Miss Wepsala will travel 3,027 miles by plane and train to compete.

Among organizations to be represented are Massachusetts State, St. Lawrence University, German Ski Club of New York City, Ottawa and Norland Ski Clubs of Canada, McGill University, Montreal and The School of Commerce, Ottawa.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 15

By the Associated Press

International-American League

Hershey 3, Pittsburgh 2.

Syracuse 5, Cleveland 1.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Wichita 4 (two overtime periods).

Minneapolis 4, St. Louis 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

Boston at Montreal.

New York Americans at New York Rangers.

Chicago at Detroit.

American Association

Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Tulsa at Kansas City.

Golfers in Jail

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16 (AP)—Lacking hotel rooms, New Orleans put about 50 golfers in jail yesterday.

Moving into town for the $10,000 Crescent City Open, starting today, the linksmen were unable to find rooms, so Mayor Robert Maestri ordered the Criminal Court Building dormitories turned over to them.

"Make the boys feel at home," His Honor told the custodian.

Cubs Have Nine to Go

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs had nine to go today to complete their roster of signed player contracts.

Another break in the recent dearth of signatures came yesterday when Phil Cavarretta, first baseman and outfielder, signed and Pitchers Clay Bryant and Newell Kimball announced in Santa Monica, Calif., they were satisfied.

Still holding off were Pitchers Larry French, Gene Lillard and Jack Russell, Third Baseman Stanley Hack, Outfielders Augie Galan, Carl Reynolds and Hank Leiber, Catcher Bill Baker and First Baseman Glenn Russell.

Tigers Set Records

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Princeton's swimming team shattered two Columbia pool records last night and whipped Columbia, 46 to 29, in a dual meet.

The victory put the Tigers into a first-place tie with Yale in the Eastern Intercollegiate League race.

The Princeton medley trio of Al Vande Weghe, Dick Hough and Charles Boozan lowered the pool mark to 2:59.2 in their specialty, and Vande Weghe, Olympic backstroke star, set a new tank record of 1:36.4 for the 150-yard backstroke.

Around the Hub

Rhode Island State's basketball record of 22 straight victories, including nine from last year, was broken by Tufts at Cousens Gym, Medford, last night. The Jumbos went on their second-highest scoring spree of the year to win 62 to 50. Lanky Charlie Tibbs, Jumbo center, was high-scorer for the evening with a new court record of 37 points. Chet Jaworski and Fred Conley of the Rams, leading New England scorers, were held to 17 points between them.

* * *

The expected duel between divers Capt. Rusty Greenhood of Harvard and Dan Endweiss of Yale may not take place this year. Following a meet last night, in which the Elis defeated Rider College and the New York Boys' Club, Endweiss became suddenly ill and will probably be out for the lest of the season.

* * *

Harvard's tank team has been strengthened materially by the return of Jim Curwen, who put himself back in academic good graces this semester. Curwen won the 100-yard freestyle last night in the Crimson's 59-to-16 win over the Providence Boys' Club in the best time made in the Harvard pool this year —54.1 seconds. Coach Hal Ulen rates Jim highly among the country's swimmers.

* * *

Herb Gallagher, Northeastern hockey coach, sat in the Boston Garden photographer's cage, suspended from the balcony, and called offsides and penalties in the Boston Olympics' practice yesterday afternoon. He is of the opinion that the system will work. His whistle is amplified through the microphone and he announces offsides and penalties for all to hear. The referee on the ice handles the face-offs. The system will be tried in the St. John-Olympics game Saturday night.

* * *

It looks as though Princeton will have a great hockey team a few years hence. Three future prospects stood out at the Garden yesterday afternoon during the 25th annual hockey game between Andover and Exeter, which the latter won 4 to 2. Jimmy and Bill Sloane, twin brothers and co-captains of Exeter, combined to score three goals, while their goalie, Nick Katzenbach, gave an excellent performance in the cage. All three are headed for Princeton.

* * *

University of Maine won its third-straight State series basketball triumph by defeating Bates last night, 50 to 31. The game was Bates' tenth straight defeat.

* * *

The Boys' Clubs of Boston, Charlestown District, will meet Tufts Junior Varsity quintet at Eben D. Jordan Gym, Charlestown, Saturday night.

* * *

Two popular local sports writers, Jerry Nason of the Globe and Harold Kaese of the Transcript, coauthors of "Famous American Athletes of today," published by L. C. Page and Company of Boston, will comment on famous sport stars they have known over Station WIXAL next Saturday afternoon from 3:30 to 4 o'clock.

* * *

The Brown University Quintet won its seventh-straight game and its ninth in 11 starts last night when it defeated Wesleyan, 52 to 40.

* * *

Bob Mee of the Junior Olympics will be brought up to the Seniors for the second time this year when the St. John Beavers arrive this week end. Bob impressed Coach Harrington when he first played with the Seniors and was invited to go to Canada last week end. Mee, however, plays with the B. C. freshmen, and remained home to play against Hebron. He will be used on defense with either Junie Stubbs or Art Smith. Stubbs may possibly be used as a forward during the series.

The semifinal round of the Massachusetts State Class B women's squash racquets championship at the University Club today found Mrs. Fred Hawkins of Newton meeting Mrs. Roger Ela of Wayland and Pamela Mason of Boston facing Baba Madden of Jamaica Plain. The final round will be held Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m.

Hockey Too Rough for Tough Al McCoy of Football Fame

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Alfred M. McCoy, from Waterville, Maine, has been around town a few days. And yesterday afternoon he squirmed and writhed in the Boston Arena watching the Colby and Boston University hockey teams in action (B. U. winning, 7 to 6). His observations were interesting.

A bit of his background enhances his observations, for the likeable Al really lives and eats his football. He tasted the Rose Bowl variety as an end for Penn State, he captained the Lafayette freshman eleven and then had the unique distinction of captaining the Penn State freshmen. He played pro football, coached high schools, started football at Northeastern—along with basketball and baseball—and now coaches Colby.

During that lengthy stretch of football he has experienced a variety of play from the purely spectacular to the rougher element of the game. He knew what it was to block, tackle, be blocked, and be tackled, and many times the going was anything but easy. The bodily contact of American football thrives and succeeds on good, hard play, so it was interesting to hear him claim, "This hockey is too rough."

And he was sincere. "They should not allow the high school and college boys to play the game," he exclaimed. Although he was not convinced, he did quiet down somewhat when it was pointed out that good coaching and officiating gradually eliminated the rougher elements. At this point, however, there was a pile up in front of the goal and the netminder and a couple of players fell heavily to the ice.

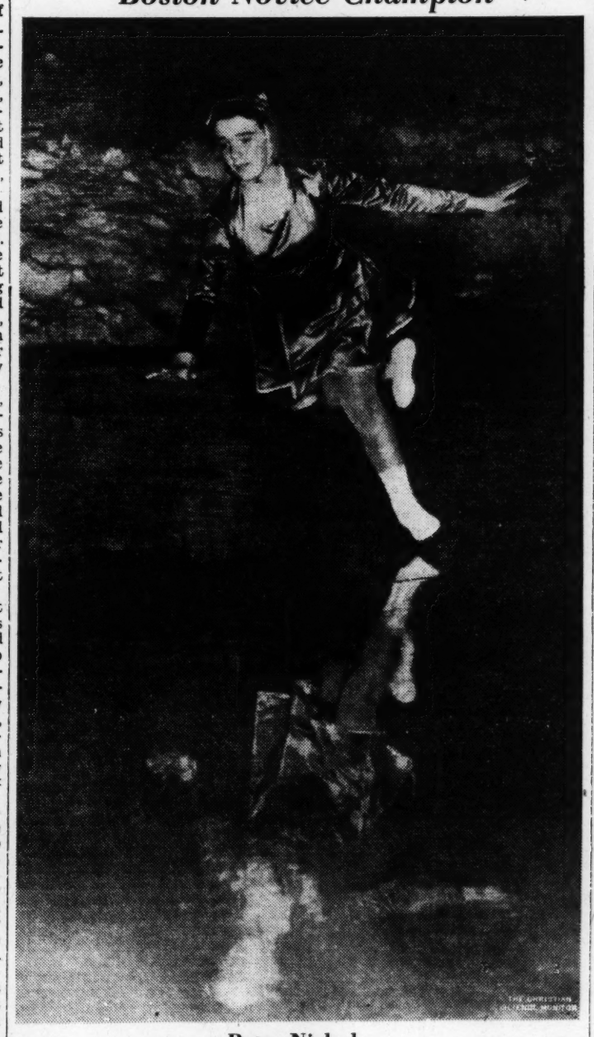
"There you are," he shouted, "They would not allow that in football. That was intentional roughness and even in the pro football game where you would expect it to be tough, players on the same side would not tolerate such tactics." He could not comprehend that the speed of hockey often initiates spills and what appears to be roughness, nor did he seem to realize that the players were properly armored against such spills.

He disputed the statement that college boys like hockey as well as football, and, unfortunately, we did not have some of the recent polls to prove the contention. "They certainly do not like hockey so well as football up our way," he said, "And they have more opportunity to play it, too." He tempered off somewhat regarding whether college and high school boys should be allowed to play or not; but refused to back down one inch that the game was still too rough.

While his opinions were interesting, they simply proved after all that a coach of one sport cannot see another sport as beneficial, interesting, or as good as his own particular sport. Al is no "softie" and when he winced at the bodily contact in the Arena he paid the game a genuine compliment.

It was almost unfair to remind Al that if hockey were given the same financial backing and care that football receives, the game could assume quite a different proportion. Not being able to do much with or about him, we slipped away while he continued to let his enthusiasm play grandstand hockey, referee, and coach.

Boston Novice Champion



Betsy Nichols

Miss Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Guild of Boston, won the ladies novice title in the National Figure Skating Championships at St. Paul, Minn., in January. She recently appeared as a specialty skater at the Knox Winter Carnival, Cooperstown, N. Y.

Semi-Professional Baseball—Welcome for U. S. Women Players—'Scroll of Fame'

U. S. Sandlot Ball Club To Visit Puerto Rico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Somewhere in the United States today there is a sandlot baseball club that soon will become the outstanding interest of 1,500,000 natives of an island lying four steamer days away from the United States, out in the West Indies.

The club will be the triumphant team that cuts a swath through district, state, regional meets and then the national semi-pro baseball tournament, at Wichita, Aug. 13-25. Victory in the National will decide supremacy for this club over 25,000 other squads in the United States and earn for it the right to go to Puerto Rico to play in an American series against the Island champion.

All Expenses Paid

In addition to a $5,000 cash award in the U. S. finals, the National titlist of 1939 will make the junket to Puerto Rico with all expenses paid and also receive a split of the seven-game series there, estimated at from $3,000 to $5,000.

Puerto Rican citizens, on their smallest but most densely populated island in the Greater Antilles, are eagerly awaiting the American series which will feature the appearance of the U. S. team for the first international contests in Puerto Rican baseball history. The American team will be feted by Island government officials who will be in charge of the U. S. visitors' play at San Juan, largest city of the Island.

Organize Earlier

This Island series is providing but one of the incentives for sandlot teams to organize earlier than ever this year. The National Semi-pro Baseball Congress, under the direction of its President, Ray Dumont, is pushing forward plans to give semi-pro baseball its greatest year in history.

More than 1,000 leagues will blossom out over the U. S. in the spring, all under the jurisdiction of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress. Clubs this year will be protected from player raidings because the Congress is fathering a system of contracts that will prevent a player jumping from one team to another unless he has permission of his manager. Violation of the contract will bring suspension from semi-pro competition for a period of two years.

Umpires Organizing

All sandlot umpires also are organizing under the Congress banner. Members will be authorized to work all semi-pro league and tournament games.

Mid-way in the summer's activity will come the tournament campaigns that will send one team to international fame. Seven hundred and sixty-eight district meets, blanketing every community in the nation, will be held to determine state competitors. State winners will move into regional events with the high ranking 30 clubs in the United States duelling for the National title at Wichita. From that huge affair, which last year drew 87,000 spectators in two weeks, a squad will emerge to represent the U. S. in the American series at San Juan.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left: Mary Rose Thacker of Winnipeg, Canada, who recently won the North American Figure Skating Championship at Toronto. Center: Mervyn "Red" Dutton, Manager of New York Americans in the National Hockey League. Right: Patty Berg of Minneapolis, National golf champion, shown with the trophy she won in the recent Miami Biltmore tournament at Coral Gables, Fla.

Denton True Young Correct Relates Famous Pitcher

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms in Ohio's Senate took a look at a picture of baseball's "Scroll of Fame," pointed to the "Denton Tecumseh Young" inscribed there, and said:

"That's not my name, but I think I'm the one they mean."

The speaker was "Cy" Young, who between 1890 and 1911 pitched 873 major league games—the greatest number ever hurled by anyone under the big top—winning 511 and losing 315. No-hit games were no novelty to him, for he chalked up three of them as he blazed his trail to diamond stardom.

Tecumseh an Error

"No, my name isn't Denton Tecumseh Young," the veteran flinger said between sessions of the Buckeye State's august law-makers. "My real name is Denton True Young.

"My dad, who soldiered with a captain named True in the Civil War, decided to call me 'True' in memory of his pal. Back in the old days I always signed my name Denton T. Young. It was in 1904 that Bob Unglaub, who played first and third base at Boston when I was there, started that 'Tecumseh' stuff."

Cy related that the club had trained in Little Rock, Ark., that year, and that the boys decided to have a party for him on his birthday. It was on the birthday, March 29, 1904, that the party was held in Louisville, Ky., as the club was en route home.

"The boys gave me a loving cup," Cy recalled, "and the name on it was 'Denton Tecumseh Young.' I didn't want to hurt anyone's feelings by objecting, so the newspapers carried my name the same way. Unglaub said later, when I told him about it, that he thought my name was Tecumseh because he had heard some of the boys call me 'The Chief.'"

Called Cyclone

That cleared up the "Tecumseh" situation, but still left in the air the way he got that nickname of "Cy."

"Oh, that," he mused, "Well, it was back in Canton, Ohio, I forget just how many years ago, when I was trying out for my first pro baseball job.

"That was in the old Ohio-Pennsylvania League. I thought I had to show all my stuff the first day, and almost tore all the boards off the grandstand with my fast one. Someone called me 'Cyclone,' and that was shortened to 'Cy.' It has been with me ever since."

In keeping with his "accent on youth" program, Gov. John W. Bricker plans to send Young to the New York World's Fair to handle a part of Ohio's exhibit, so the veteran should be on hand when the baseball Hall of Fame is dedicated formally at Cooperstown, June 12.

Young said he would not start a campaign to have his correct name placed on the scroll.

"I'd rather they'd forget the whole thing and just call me 'Cy,'" he said. "It doesn't matter any more, and I don't want anyone to feel badly about it. I guess I'm fortunate to be there at all."

Streatham Chalks Up Two Wins in English Hockey

LONDON, Feb. 16 (CP Cable)—Streatham chalked up two victories last night—a 3-2 win over Wembley Monarchs and a ruling from the British Ice Hockey Association which promises to keep the Streatham outfit in the National League.

Earlier this week Streatham announced its withdrawal from the circuit in protest against suspension of three players by the B. I. H. A. At the last minute before game time, the Association modified the suspension order, permitting Streatham to use all three players until their player strength is brought up to eight. At present the team has six of its 11 players on the indisposed list.

The dispute dates back to a game against league-leading Harringay Greyhounds in which Goalie Louis St. Denis of Ottawa drew a match penalty. St. Denis, Gordon Day, Ottawa, and Jules Blais, Victoriaville, Que., protested so hotly all three were suspended for two games by the B. I. H. A. Despite the suspension, Streatham played them in the next two games and then announced withdrawal from the league when the Association cracked down.

Whether last night's game would be played remained in doubt almost until the last minute as Wembley Monarchs feared the consequences of playing Streatham while three of its players were under suspension. Monarchs consulted the B. I. H. A. and the last-minute concessions were granted.

The game itself was strewn with penalties, 15 being handed out by Referee Hank Wilson of Calgary. Bill Woodward, Kitchener, Ont., centerman, drew a match penalty for slashing at the referee after being given two minutes for carrying his stick high. An appeal for order was made over loudspeakers.

Day, Blais and Bill Moran of Ottawa scored the Streatham goals, while Monarchs scorers were Gordon Dailley of Winnipeg and Alex Sinclair, Port Arthur.

The victory advanced Streatham to fourth position in the standing, jumping Wembley Lions.

Likes Pro Hockey the Best

Twenty-five years ago, come Feb. 22, a young bookkeeper of Mechanicsburg, Pa., took advantage of the holiday—Washington's Birthday—to travel over to the nearby town of Derry to see about a new job. The young man was John B. Sollenberger then 19 years of age, and the post and entry berth he sought was with the Hershey company. He got the job and today he is still with the company, but no longer a bookkeeper.

Director of Amusements is the title held by Sollenberger now, and one of his principal duties at this time of year is to handle the affairs of the Hershey Hockey Club. Herb Mitchell does the coaching and managing, and the players have been coming through handsomely with victories, and with Sollenberger as the managing director, the entry of Hershey into the pro ranks has been an auspicious one.

Filling the spacious Hershey rink with hockey fans is no new experience to him, however. The place seats 7,200 and with standing room can take care of about 8,300 persons. And under Sollenberger's direction there have been that many at amateur games in the past when Hershey was the ruler of the simon pure game.

Back in 1915 a convention hall was built at Hershey. It was to be used chiefly for religious gatherings, but after three convention years it was utilized as an auditorium for the appearance of noted stage stars and in 1931 was converted into a hockey rink. So successful was amateur hockey that the present rink was built two years ago—and then came the franchise in the International American Hockey League this season.

Sollenberger's duties are many. He has charge of the Community Club, the presentation of numerous "name" bands in the Hershey ball room, and amusement park, and other ventures in his domain. But if you pin him down, he'll tell you: "I like pro hockey the best."

Newsom, Barnes Send Valentines

ST. LOUIS, Mo., (AP)—Just to be original on this salary business, holdout Buck Newsom and President Don Barnes of the St. Louis Browns exchanged belated valentines—but the whole affair was right back in Buck's lap. Said the Brown's star pitcher in a telegram:

"To get down to salary facts, will you be my valentine?"

Without reading between the lines, Barnes interpreted it as meaning Newsom still was demanding a $22,500 salary for 1939, and was wondering if the club President's resistance had softened. Replied Barnes, getting into the proper spirit:

"Your name on the dotted line will make a nifty valentine."

The Browns are reported to be offering their ace right-hander $15,000, a boost of $2,500. Newsom was one of the two American League pitchers to record more than 20 victories last season.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Army 43, Syracuse 28.
Navy 52, William and Mary 29.
Tufts 62, Rhode Island State 50.
Brown 52, Wesleyan 40.
Baltimore U. 42, Catholic U. 38.
Delaware 41, Western Maryland 36.
Maryland 48, St. Johns (Annapolis) 20.
Princeton 38, Harvard 27.
Texas 38, Southern Methodist 21.
Washington and Jefferson 55, Muskingum 42.
Duquesne 54, John Carroll 52 (overtime).
Louisville 49, Berea 40.
Rochester 52, Buffalo 29.
Boston U. 36, M. I. T. 26.
Bradley 46, George Washington 38.
Assumption 48, St. Anselm's 47.
Lafayette 36, Rutgers 13.
Michigan State 29, Temple 25.
Conn. State T. 64, Keene (N. H.) Normal 41
Vermont 51, Williams 47.
Penn. State 46, W. Virginia 43.
Lehigh 58, Bucknell 32.

College Hockey

Boston U. 7, Colby 6.
Dartmouth 2, Harvard 1.
Colgate 3, Army 2.
Michigan 6, Woodstock (Ont.) 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

New York Rovers 4, Baltimore Orioles 3.

Vines Again Cuts Budge's Net Lead

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines made Don Budge's professional debut in his old stamping ground a dismal affair last night by defeating the former world amateur champion 7—5, 6—4.

Vines' blistering forehand and bullet service were too much for Budge, whose lead in their transcontinental tour was cut to six matches by the defeat. Budge has won 17 starts to Vines' 11.

Manhattan Grid Card

NEW YORK (AP)—An eight-game schedule for Manhattan College's football team, listing two new opponents, was announced by Herbert M. Kopf, coach and director of athletics.

Auburn and Duquesne, both of which will be played in New York, will oppose the Jasper eleven for the first time. Detroit also returns to the Manhattan schedule after an absence of one year and Boston University for the first time since 1931. The schedule:

Sept. 30, Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; Oct. 7, St. Bonaventure; 14, Duquesne; 21, Auburn; Nov. 4, Boston University at Boston; 11, West Virginia at Morgantown; 18, Detroit at Detroit; 25, Villanova.

Americans Win at Milan

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 16 (AP)—The United States amateur hockey team, on a European tour since the recent World Championships, drew hearty applause last night as it defeated Milan's Red and Black team, 2 to 0. The Americans go from here to Praha, Czecho-Slovakia.

College Wrestling

Springfield 17, Amherst 11.
Lehigh 17, Yale 11.

College Swimming

Harvard 59, Providence Boys' Club 16.

Wakiva Reaches Nassau Before Stormy Weather

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 16 (AP)—The yacht Wakiva was first across the finish line in the Miami-Nassau sailing race yesterday, holding a lead she had gained shortly before rounding Stirrup Cay on the final leg of the 184-mile windswept course.

Half an hour behind her came the yawl Stormy Weather, owned by Robert W. Johnson and twice previously the winner. The eight other contestants still were plowing toward Nassau under a stiff southeasterly wind.

Whether Wakiva, 69-foot jibheaded yawl owned by Harkness Edwards of New York, or Stormy Weather was the winner, will not be determined until officials work out their corrected times.

Stormy Weather overhauled the 72-foot yawl Escapade, owned by Henry G. Fownes of Stamford, Conn., during the day and steadily gained on the Wakiva.

Mrs. Fabyan Wins From Miss Scriven

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Feb. 16 (CP Cable)—United States tennis stars yesterday continued their series of triumphs over English players at an International Tennis Tournament here, scoring victories in women's singles and men's doubles matches.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., defeated Peggy Scriven of England, 6—2, 6—1, and the men's doubles team of Elwood Cooke and Hal Surface turned back C. E. Hare and C. M. Jones, 6—4, 6—4. The Americans swept three matches played Monday.

England's No. 1

By a Staff Photographer

Margot Lumb

She declined an invitation to tour with a British tennis team in South Africa in order to be on hand for the international squash racquets matches between England and the United States at the Queen's Club, London, in March.

And Talking of . . . Squash

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Welcome for U. S. Women

LONDON—A great welcome awaits the team of women squash rackets players from the United States that is to defend the Wolfe-Noel Cup at Queen's Club here, March 8. This British-American contest corresponds to the Wightman Cup in lawn tennis, though it differs from it in that the playing conditions always favor the home side considerably, owing to the difference between the courts and balls customarily used in each country.

The Americans, under the leadership of Eleonora R. Sears, are listed to play several other matches as well, and, as individuals, they are to compete for the English championship, at present held by Margot Lumb, who is so much in a class by herself that you might describe her as the Amr Bey of feminine squash.

First Play in 1933

The Wolfe-Noel Cup was first put up for competition in 1933, and that year the British won it by four matches to one. In 1934, the American girls came to London, were defeated by 5—0, but the following season, on their own courts, they were successful by 3—2. The invaders did not go away empty-handed on that occasion, however, for Margot Lumb won the American championship. In 1936, the Americans were again beaten by the biggest possible margin in London, and in 1937 they regained the trophy in the United States. Last year there was no match in the see-saw series.

Now, the question rises, Who will be selected to oppose the 1939 Americans? And, as I write, no one has a very clear idea about the answer, because the serious part of the women's season here is not yet properly under way. Immediately the subject is raised, one thinks, of course, of Miss Lumb, as the obvious choice for No. 1 on the British team. She is, as you know, extremely good at lawn tennis as well as squash. Which explains how she came to be invited to go on tour with the British lawn tennis team at present in South Africa. This invitation she declined, and today she is in England, on the scene that she has dominated so completely since she succeeded Susan Noel as English squash rackets champion in 1935.

Susan won in 1932, 1933 and 1934, thereby equaling the record number of victories shared by Nancy Cave, Joyce Cave and Miss C. R. Fenwick. But Margot has gone one better than that. She has had a string of four consecutive successes—in 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938. To give you an idea of the superiority she enjoys over the rest of her sex at this arduous game, I may, perhaps, cite the score in the final of last season's championship, in which, as in the previous year, Margot opposed the experienced Mrs. Ian McKechnie. It was 9—3, 9—2, 9—1. Which is almost exactly similar to that in the corresponding match the previous year.

Exceptional Pace

Miss Lumb's chief squash attributes include quickness to seize an opening and power to make an outright "winner" directly she has maneuvered an opponent out of position. The exceptional pace that she gets on the ball being due very largely to an almost masculine "wristiness" of stroke.

Just now, squash rackets is, or are, riding high on a wave of popularity here. More people, women as well as men, are playing than ever before, and the problem is a shortage of courts. Notwithstanding the fact that clubs and public courts have sprung up all over the place. It is now generally appreciated that squash, however you approach it, can provide just what you desire to obtain in the matter of hard exercise, plus good fun, in return for quite a small expenditure of time and money.

Finnish Skier Wins At Cross-Country

ZAKOPANE, Poland, Feb. 16 (AP)—Juho Kurikkala of Finland yesterday won the 18-kilometer langlauf in the World Ski Championships in 65m. 30s. Christel Cranz of Germany took the women's slalom event in 2m. 36.3s. to complete her triumph in the combined competition with 330.2 points.

Florida Golfer Out

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—Carl Dann, Jr., of Orlando, Florida's No. 1 amateur, bowed out of the championship of Golf Club Champions' Tournament yesterday, the 1-up victim of Al Dollins, outsider from Covington, Va.

Frank Strafaci of Brooklyn, N. Y., Bobby Dunkleberger of High Point, N. C., and Charles Whitehead of White River, N. J., all advanced to the quarterfinals.

Strafaci emerged with a 2-up victory over John Z. Fletcher of Ponte Vedra Beach, while Dunkleberger easily defeated James Caputo of Nahant, Mass., 3 and 2. Whitehead eliminated Harold Butler of Garden City, N. Y., 4 and 2.

England Olympic Site?

NEW YORK (AP) — Returning aboard the liner Champlain from a trip to London, Gustavus T. Kirby, Treasurer of the American Olympic Committee, said it was the general impression abroad that the 1944 Olympic Games would be held in England.

The games were held there in 1908.

Sport Shavings

Purdue's new gymnasium has brought an 80 per cent increase in participation in the intramural athletic program on the part of the male student body during the first year . . . Earl T. McGillicuddy, Jr., grandson of Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, is a candidate for the Pennsylvania varsity baseball team.

* * *

The I. C. 4-A. will not allow post entries in its indoor track and field meet this year . . . Tom Bell, California basketball player, is the son of Walter W. Bell, Long Beach Poly High School football, basketball and track coach . . . Dale Hanson, Minnesota wrestler, has won over 70 dual matches.

* * *

Harmon Hightower, who is said to have been the greatest high school forward passer on any Texas High School eleven has enrolled at Texas Christian. . . . Mike Casteel, Arizona's new coach, won 12 letters as an undergraduate at Kalamazoo College. Four each in football, baseball and track . . . Reports from Finland state that 10 of the competitors in its National 5,000-meter race broke 15 minutes. Bill DeCorrevont, former Austin High School football star is also a fine student. He completed his first semester as a freshman at Northwestern with a B minus average.

* * *

The Cincinnati Red-Stockings of 1869, which was the first professional baseball team, won 65 consecutive contests.

Toronto Carnival

TORONTO (CP)—Megan Taylor, London, England, who successfully defended her World's Amateur Skating Championship at Prague recently, will headline the thirty-second annual carnival of the Toronto Skating Club here March 6-10, officials announced.

Di Maggio Expects Coming Season to Be His Greatest

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Limited to a week and a half of actual training his first three years in the majors, Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' outfield star, plans to get in real shape for the opening of the 1939 season.

Di Maggio will leave for the St. Petersburg, Fla., camp of the world champions on March 1, in time to arrive for the opening of training four days later.

Because he expects to be in excellent shape for the opening game, Di Maggio predicted "this is going to be my big year." This should be bad news for American League pitchers, whom Joe mauled for averages of .323, .346, and .324 in his three years in the big time.

"Do you know that in three spring training camps I haven't had over one and a half weeks of actual training?" Di Maggio asked.

"For once I would like to start off feeling that I am fit for anything that comes along, and I am going to be in that kind of condition this year. I feel that this is going to be my big year."

Di Maggio said he was going after the humble basehit, and not homers this season, and expressed determination to do better against Connie Mack's Philadelphia's pitchers, who gave Joe more trouble than any other staff in the league last year.

"It might be that Mr. Mack has something on me," Joe offered in explanation for this odd fact.

Di Maggio denied and seemed annoyed at reports here that he would shortly sign a contract calling for $26,000. He reportedly received $25,000 last season.

Oscar Vitt Has Great Hopes For Feller and Heath

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Oscar Vitt, Cleveland Indians' manager, has fired a double-barreled prediction at the American League.

He flatly states Bob Feller will win 20 games this season, predicts the young pitcher will string together 30 victories for one year in the near future and declared he is the manager of the greatest hitter in the league, bar none.

Although Jeff Heath finished second in American League batting last year, Vitt describes the youthful outfielder as "the best hitter of them all."

Vitt hastens to disclaim he is predicting a pennant for Cleveland

Of Feller, the Indians' pilot says: "After seeing him perform last year, I am convinced he will win 30 games for us before long. He'll knock over 20 this season without drawing a deep breath. The boy is only 20 years old now. is improving his control, is nursing his arm more carefully, and obeys orders. He has a great future."

Vitt contends Heath should have led the league by 20 points last season, instead of finishing second to Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox. "He had many line drives caught on him that should have gone for extra-base hits."

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 498,180
1939 volume to date 31,948,688
1938 volume to date 31,737,072

Selected Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—Strength in steels and aircrafts gave the stock market a general lift today, leaders gaining fractions to around 2 points.

Volume was the best in about 10 days, with transfers at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares. The pace was fastest in the forenoon, slackening appreciably after midday. Near the final hour a little profit taking shaded top quotations a trifle.

Prominent stocks on the upside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, General Motors, Chrysler, Ex-Cell-O Corp., U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, North American, Westinghouse, du Pont and Santa Fe.

Bonds Advance

Bonds rallied for modest gains today on a fair revival in buying interest, prompted in part by improved action in other financial markets.

Rails were prominent in the upturn, with some advances running to 2 points or more. Preliminary estimates pointing to a substantial gain in January operating revenues were a helpful influence on trading sentiment.

Some long-term U. S. Treasury issues moved ahead 1-32 to 7-32ds, while medium terms dipped a little. Foreign loans were mixed.

Comfortably ahead at the start of the final hour were Alleghany Corp. 5s of '49, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, Illinois Central 3½s of '52, Baltimore & Ohio "F" 5s of '96, Walworth 4s, Union Pacific 3½s of '71, Western Union 5s of '60, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Steel Mill Stocks At the End of 1938 11 P. C. Above 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stocks of ingots and semi-finished steel in the hands of steel producers at the end of 1938 were about 11 per cent higher than at the close of 1937, but were less than 2 per cent above the tonnage on hand Dec. 31, 1936, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Among the major raw materials consumed by the industry, stocks of iron ore on docks or at the blast furnaces on Dec. 31, 1938, were 17 per cent below the year before.

The tonnage of coal at mine mouths and at plants at the end of last year was 2.5 per cent above one year before.

Inventories of purchased scrap declined 37 per cent during 1938, but stocks of pig iron on hand increased 13 per cent during the year. Inventories of ferro-alloys on Dec. 31, 1938, indicated that stocks had likewise risen 13 per cent during 1937.

Stocks of both tin and lead also increased during 1938, while zinc inventories declined. Tin supplies at the end of the year were 55 per cent higher than at the end of 1937.

Inventories of lead showed a 5 per cent rise during 1938, while stocks of zinc declined 12 per cent during 1938.

The production of steel ingots in the last quarter of 1938 was approximately 40 per cent above output in the corresponding period of 1937, and about 27 per cent below the tonnage produced in the last quarter of 1936. Output in January, 1939 was almost 85 per cent above January, 1938, and 33 per cent below January, 1937.

Refinery Activity Off in Feb. 11 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Refinery operations declined fractionally during the week ended February 11 the Aerican Petroleum Institute reported.

Runs-to-stills dipped 10,000 barrels daily to 3,130,000 barrels and compared with 3,149,000 barrels in the like week last year.

Stocks of gasoline shot up 1,801,000 barrels to 80,950,000 barrels. Although the backlog of gasoline has been rising sharply in recent weeks, the current total lags about 10 per cent behind 1938.

Gasoline production dropped to 9,390,000 barrels daily from 9,581,000 barrels.

Financial Briefs

Milk led all products as the largest single source of farm cash income in 1938 with a total of $1,430,000,000. This was only 6.5 per cent less than the 1937 figure of $1,530,000,000 according to the Milk Industry Foundation. All farm cash income dropped 12.9 per cent, government reports show, from $8.208,000,000 in 1937 to $7.150,000,000 in 1938, excluding government payments.

A new record was established in 1938 for American coffee consumption, equal to 14.38 pounds for each man, woman and child in the country, it is estimated by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

After making their product in exactly the same way for 44 years, the manufacturers of Cream of Wheat, one of America's leading hot breakfast cereals, are changing their formula. The New Cream of Wheat now requires only five minutes' cooking and has been fortified by iron, calcium, phosphorous and vitamin B1.

Freight revenue loss to the railroads of the U. S. as a result of diversion of freight to other modes of transportation, relocation of industry, and other economic changes was approximately $523,000,000 in 1937 according to estimates made by the I. C. C., the Association of American Railroads reports.

Awarded Navy Copper Contract

WASHINGTON — International Minerals & Metals Corp. was awarded contract for 664,000 pounds of copper at the Navy Department yesterday. Award was in four lots, ranging in price from 10.27 to 10.74 cents per pound.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½) §	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	2	38½	38½	38½	
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	7	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 11
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	2	24¾	24	24	
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	2	59¼	59	59	— ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 15
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	16	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 15
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	9	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¾
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	174½	174½	174½	+ ¾
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (⅓)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	2	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	16	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	66	66	66	Feb 15
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	37	43	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	1	18	18	18	
2⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 15
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	2	62¼	62	62½	+1¼
24¼	19½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	1	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
8	5⅜	Am Bosch	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	44¾	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
100⅜	91	Am Can (4)	8	92½	91½	91½	— 1⅛
178	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	178¼	178¼	178¼	+ ¼
36	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	14	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+1¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	43½	43½	43½	Feb 15
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	8	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¾	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	Feb 15
7¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	Feb 14
11⅛	8½	Am Comi Alcohol	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
20½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
5½	5⅛	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2⅞	Am Ac For Power	2	3½	3	3	— ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17	17	17	Feb 14
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8	8	8	Feb 15
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	Feb 10
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1¾)	46	43¼	43¼	43¼	
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1¼
17⅞	13⅜	Am Ice	7	44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	Feb 14
7¾	6	Am International	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	21½	Am Locomotive	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	12	25⅞	25	25¾	+1¼
15⅞	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Feb 15
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞	Feb 15
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	*6	333¼	33½	33½	— ¼
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	19	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
43½	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	18	46¼	45¼	45⅜	+1¼
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	21	41	40⅜	40¾	+ ¾
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	49	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
72½	63¾	Am Roll Mill pf	13	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	25	45¼	44	44	— ¾
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	:	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	+ ⅜
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	1	62	63	63	
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	20	34⅜	32¾	33¾	+1¼
19	22	Am Stove (.40e) §	1	10½	10½	10½	Feb 15
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	88	88	88	— ½
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	18½	18	18	
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	16	158¼	157¼	158¼	+1¼
89¾	83½	Am Tob B (5)	4	83¾	83¼	83½	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	7	86	85⅝	85¾	+ ⅛
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	152½	152	152	Feb 15
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	23	13⅜	13¼	13½	+ ¼
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	90	90	90	+ ¼
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	4	38¾	38	38	
*33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	7	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	2	30⅛	30	30	Feb 2
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	89	29½	28⅞	29⅜	+ ½
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	49	49	49	Feb 9
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	17½	17¼	17½	
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	*1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1
6⅝	5	Armour Ill	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	Feb 15
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¾g)	22	65	65	65	Jan 4
11	9¾	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	48½	48¼	48½	+ ¼
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛
52⅝	51½	Assd D G 2 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	3	35	34½	35	+1
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	12	36⅛	35⅜	35⅞	+1⅛
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	3	64½	64¼	64½	+ ½
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	6	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	3	13¼	13	13	Feb 10
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	11	22⅜	22	22	
87⅜	77⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	107	107	107	Feb 14
45¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	457⅛	453⅛	456⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¾
47⅛	3⅝	Auburn Auto	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
37⅜	23¼	Aust Nichols	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Feb 9
87⅜	61⅜	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	2	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	Feb 7
			34	73⅜	71¼	73⅜	+ ⅛

B

17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	37	14½	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7½	7½	7½	
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	4	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¾
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	7	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	+ ¾
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8	8	8	
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	116	27¾	27	27⅝	+ ¾
55	49	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
80	60¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
18	16½	Beth Steel	107	70¾	69⅛	70⅛	+1¾
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (1)	6	173¼	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
26	22	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114	112½	112½	—1⅝
22⅜	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	13	Black & Decker (½e)	5	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ¾
34¾	24¼	Blaw-Knox	6	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
28½	22¼	Boeing Airplane	38	29½	28⅜	29½	+1¼
14¼	12½	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	24⅝	24½	24½	Feb 14
18⅞	16½	Bond Stores (.60e)	2	13	13	13	Feb 15
32	24⅞	Borden Co (.30g)	21	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
2½	2	Borg-Warner (¾e)	32	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
27	24	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 10
7⅝	7	Bower Roll B (.20)	1	24	24	24	
157⅛	111½	Brewing Corp (.30g)	5	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
317⅝	221½	Bridgeport Brass	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	29	25¾	24¾	25¾	+ ⅞
46½	43	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
2	1⅜	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb 15
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Feb 15
42	37⅛	Bklyn-Man Tr	31	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅜
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	9	41⅛	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
33½	31⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	9	18¼	17¾	18	+ ⅛
13⅜	10¾	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	Feb 10
13⅜	10	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
8	6	Bucyrus-Erie	17	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	4¼	Budd Mfg	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅜
30	23¼	Budd Wheel	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
32¾	24¾	Bullard Co	9	28	27	28	+1½
14⅜	12¾	Bulova Watch (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Feb 11
18¾	15⅞	Burling Mills (1)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	13¼	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	17	17	17	
9⅛	7¼	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	Feb 15
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	8	8	8	
4	3⅛	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ½
13¼	9	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
17⅞	14¾	Byers (AM) Co	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
		Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	158	1	¾	1	+ ⅛
8⅜	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15	14¾	15	— ¼
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	37	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ¾
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	12	5⅛	4⅞	5	
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	8	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	Feb 15
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
3⅜	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Feb 11
94⅞	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	87	86	87	+1½
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	19	47	45¾	47	+1½
107½	105¾	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 10
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	9	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 8
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	7	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ¼
22½	20¾	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21¼	21	21¼	Feb 14
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 15
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅝	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	2	42¾	42½	42¾	
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	7	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	12	28½	25½	28½	+3⅜
8⅞	8	Checker Cab	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Feb 15
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	24	35	34¾	35	+ ¼
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	87	87½	87½	+1
5⅝	3⅜	Chic Corp (½g)	4	21½	21¼	21½	
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
1	¾	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 15
3½	2⅝	Chi & N West	2	¾	¾	¾	
⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
37⅜	23⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	½	½	½	Feb 14
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 9
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	11½	11½	11½	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Feb 10
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Feb 14
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1	1	1	— ¼
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
8⅜	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1g)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
14⅜	20½	Chicksw Cot Oil (¾e)	1	10⅜	12⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	Childs Co	37	14⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	117	77⅞	76⅝	77¼	+1⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 11
24½	18½	Clark Equip (1¼e)	2	21¼	20¼	21¼	+ ¾
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb (1.20a)	12	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ¼
29¼	23⅜	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	15	28½	27½	28⅛	+ ⅜
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	3	130¼	130¼	130¼	—1¼
61	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Feb 14
15⅝	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅓)	28	15⅝	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	104	104	104	Feb 14
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	*2	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	6	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
16¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	69	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	86	85½	85½	+ ⅜
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+2⅛
93	83	Colum Carbon (4)	*1	85	85	85	+1½
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	4	53½	53	53½	+ ⅛
107⅝	105¾	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
110	107¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	7	55⅞	55½	55⅞	+ ⅜
113	110	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
148	113⅜	Comi Solvents	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ½
16	13⅜	Com'with & South	60	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
37	27⅞	Com'with Edis (1.60)	60	33¾	33¼	33½	+ ⅜
1	8⅜	Conde Nast	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅞	
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (⅛g)	4	26¼	25½	26⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
23½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	42	21¾	20½	21½	+1
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 15
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	96	33⅞	33⅛	33½	+ ⅜
103⅞	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	15	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	
2½	1½	Consol Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1½	Feb 14
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	2	11	11	11	
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 11
3¾	2¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	3	95	94⅞	94⅞	+ ⅜
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	10	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
20⅜	16	Cont Bak A	7	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	1	1⅝	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
96	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	96½	96½	96½	+1½
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	17	39½	39	39½	
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	113⅞	113¾	113¾	Feb 10
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	Feb 10
34¾	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
4	2¾	Cont Motors	15	3⅛

Commerce and Finance

Most Interests Now Seem Bent on Aiding Nation's Carriers

Business and Industry

Medals Awarded For Excellence In Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Presentation of the gold medal award for distinguished service to advertising to Philip L. Thomson, President of the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Public Relations Director for Western Electric Company, featured the distribution of the annual advertising awards for 1938 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Thirteen additional medal awards for excellence in the various fields of advertising were distributed to more than half a dozen advertising agencies and agents, while 22 honorable mentions were similarly distributed. The awards, established in 1924 by Edward Bok and formerly distributed by the Harvard School of Business Administration, have been conducted under the sponsorship of Advertising and Selling Magazine since 1935.

Entries Break Records

The 1938 jury of awards, under the charimanship of Mark O'Dea, of O'Dea, Sheldon & Canaday, Inc., announced that entries for the present awards topped those of previous years, there being 779 complete campaigns which represented 7517 individual prices of advertising copy. A silver medal for service to advertising was given to Harold B. Thomas, Vice President of the Centaur Company and director of the Association of National Advertisers.

In receiving the gold medal, Mr. Thomson held that the presentation, which, he said, "has substituted confidence for scepticism," among those advertising agencies examining the standing of the nation's publications.

Declaring that the progress of advertising during the past decade was due to the fact that those engaged in it have never been satisfied, Mr. Thomson urged younger advertising men to consider the Audit Bureau of Circulation as a "Rock of Gibraltar upon which to found advertising campaigns."

Urges Higher Ethics

John Benson, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, another speaker, called for still higher ethics in advertising, saying this was a time when consumers, as never before, were scrutinizing both methods and effects of the advertising appeal upon their welfare and were inspiring restrictive legislation. Advertising, he declared, must be measured in terms of excellence of technique and of reader service.

The medal award for advertising as a social force went to Arthur Kudner, handling advertising for the Association of American Railroads. Honorable mention went to Paris & Peart for the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company campaign; to Arthur Kudner for the nation's business advertising, and to William H. Rankin Company for their National Air Travel Week Advertisement.

The award for technical excellence and ethical soudness in advertising in national magazines went to Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osburn, Inc., for their Corning Glass advertising. Honorable mentions went to Fuller & Simth & Ross and to Young & Rubicam, Inc.

Lord and Thomas Lead

First prize for advertisements in national newspaper campaigns was won by Lord & Thomas for their work for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. Honorable mention was won by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., advertising Ford Motor Company products, and by Fuller & Smith & Ross, advertising the Aluminum Company of America.

The award for local advertisements in newspapers went to Arthur Kudner, Inc., advertising General Motors. Honorable mention in this category went to L. Bamberger and Company and to Northern States Power Company.

For advertisements in industrial publications, first prize was won by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., advertising the Caterpillar Tractor Company, while honorable mentions went to the General Electric Company and to Rickard & Co.

First prize for advertisements in trade or professional publications went to Kenyon & Eckhardt, Inc., for their Spool Cotton Company advertisement, while honorable mention went to Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., advertising the Atlantic Monthly.

For technical distinction in advertisements distinguished for layout, art, and typography, first award was won by George Bijur, Inc., advertising "Time." Honorable mention was won by N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising Lincoln Motors, and by Young & Rubicam, advertising Lipton's Tea.

Ayer Wins Award

In the field of advertisements distinguished for copy, the medal award went to N. W. Ayer & Son, advertising Ford Motor Company. Honorable mention was won by Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osburn, advertising the National Bank of Troy, to George Bijur, Inc., to Erwin Wasey & Company, to Lord & Thomas, advertising All-Year Club of Southern California, to R. H. Macy & Co., and to Young and Rubicam, advertising Cluett, Peabody & Co.

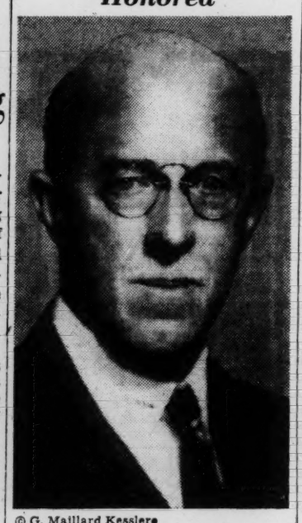
In the field of research achievements, the medal award went to Scripps Howard Newspapers and honorable mention went to Outdoor Advertising.

In the category of radio for contribution to knowledge and technique of radio advertising, the medal award was won by John U. Reber, Vice President of J. Walter Thompson Company.

For outstanding skill in program production, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osburn won the medal award for their advertisement for March of Minnesota.

The medal award for excellence for commercial announcements went to Marschalk & Pratt, Inc., advertising Esso Marketers.

Honored



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Philip L. Thomson

President of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and Director of Public Relations of Western Electric Company, awarded the gold medal for his distinguished services to advertising.

Memphis Utility Is Purchased By TVA and the City

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—This city and the Tennessee Valley Authority have purchased the Memphis Power & Light Company's electric and gas properties for $17,360,000—$767,000 lass than was offered last month and $3,640,000 less than the utility originally demanded.

The city will pay $15,250,000 and the TVA $2,110,000, said a formal statement from the Municipal Light and Water Board.

Besides the electric and gas facilities, properties in the transfer include a large office building, one large generating plant and some real estate. The company retained another generating plant and will operate it as a standby "to insure the maximum of service to the city under an agreement between themselves and TVA," the statement said.

Principal negotiators were Joe Swidler, Assistant General Counsel for the TVA; Paul B. Swayer of New York, President of National Power & Light that controls M. P. & L., and the Memphis Light-Water Board members, Tom H. Allen, I. J. Lighterman and W. W. Mallory.

Political Help for Railroads Looms Larger on the Horizon

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the apparent confusion into which the railroads' Washington prospects have fallen, some people in the Street profess to see some pretty good railroad news in the next few months. They expect to see it in part in the form of improved carloadings, gross revenues, and net operating income, but chiefly in the form of favorable legislation.

During the last year or so the political status of the railroads has been improving. First they had to accept in late 1937 a $130,000,000 increase in payrolls. Then in the Spring the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its "five-and-ten" decision, gave them only about half the 15 per cent rate increase they asked (i. e. 5 per cent in some cases, 10 per cent in others). Then last fall they lost their appeal for a rescinding of the 1937 payroll increase.

Why Rail Income Has Fallen

Everybody now knows that 30 per cent of American mileage is in receivership, that no railroads nowadays ever come out of receivership, and that in 1938, despite the business recovery, the Class 1 roads suffered a net deficit of $125,000,000 after fixed charges, coming within $14,000,000 of the 1932 low—when the net deficit was $139,000,000. Even shippers, in the last six months, have officially agreed that the roads need more money, and the condition of the roads has appealed to that spirit of sportsmanship in the public which hesitates to kick an institution when it is down.

As Fairman Dick brought out in an excellent article in the current Atlantic Monthly, the depression in rail earnings is largely due to fundamental social and political forces rather than to failure of American railroad managements to provide efficient service, but as ex-President Hoover pointed out recently, the use of the railroad as a vote-getting political devil has been outmoded by other political bogies such as the public utilities.

The roads' improved political status was indicated last December when the President's six-man committee, three of labor, three of management, appointed September 20, brought out a report agreeing on certain radical changes in basic railroad law. It was the first time in the memory of post-depression man that rail management's fight for relief has had the official help of labor.

Naturally, the report said nothing about the burdensome featherbedding rules imposed on the roads by rail labor which crop out repeatedly in gross miscarriages of economy. And it was burdened with the lumber of the usual small-change reforms which nearly everybody recommends today—elimination of the land-grant rates, enlargement of the RFC's lending powers, repeal of the long-and-short-haul clause, etc.

The Committee's Report

But it was a railroad-man's job, calling for more freedom to the railroads to make competitive rates (repeal of Section 15 of the Transportation Act) and calling for the expansion of ICC control over all manner of transportation which competes with the railroad. Proof that these propsosals had meaning was promptly forthcoming in the form of protests; the ICC's annual report, more readable and urbane than usual, defended its administration of its Section 15 power to review rate changes; and the trucking people promptly came out with a denunciation of the proposal for extending ICC power over competing transportation.

After Congress opened, conferences between the six-man committee, the President, the Association of American Railroads, and the Congressmen in charge of the proper committees (Senator Wheeler and Representative Lea) have been going on and the six-man report seems well on the road to taking shape as a bill.

What seems to be a snag in the plan's smooth progress has arisen in the form of the Lea Omnibus Railroad Bill. The word "omnibus" does not refer to a means of transportation but is the Latin word meaning "by everybody" and refers to the fact that the bill has been said by critics to contain everything but the kitchen sink, i.e. to contain all the proposals made by everybody.

Others, however, say it was written merely "as something to shoot at." Still others say it bears the finger-prints of Joseph B. Eastman, particularly in the section which would set up an Administrator to do research and make recommendations, reminiscent of the Co-ordinator (Mr. Eastman) set up under the Emergency Transportation Act of 1933.

Proposed ICC Changes

Further cited in support of the theory that some confusion has developed in the high command at Washington is the fact that when Congress opened the President was expected to send down a rail message but he didn't But this is hardly proof of confusion. He sent down a message last April, in which he merely transmitted other people's recommendations, and then turned the problem over in September to the six-man committee.

The ICC appears in for considerable pulling and hauling in the next few months. The Lea bill would increase it from 11 to 19 members; another pending bill would reduce it from 11 to five members. President Roosevelt indicated last year that he mistrusted such independent administrative bodies (independent of him) and the ICC responded to this attack in its recent annual report at some length.

Nearly everybody seems in the mood to split off from the ICC its present function of passing on rail reorganization plans—that is, nearly everybody except the ICC. During the last year five reorganization plans have gone far enough through the machinery to reach the courts as ICC plans, but the Commission plans so radically re-wrote the security-holders' plans that not much ground seems to have been gained.

One proposal is to set up a new special Court to hear "77" cases, while another is to give the ICC a diminished role as amicus curiae (friend of the court), something like the role granted the SEC in last year's Chandler Act changing Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

[To be continued]

Du Pont Process Jumps Ore Supply Millions of Tons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possibility of preserving the reserves of American ores far beyond current estimates is seen by mining engineers here, following announcement that the E. I. du Pont research laboratories had developed a new commercial process for extracting minerals from ores much more cheaply and efficiently than was hitherto possible.

W. B. Foulke, Director of du Pont's Mineral Separation Division, speaking at the 150th meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, here, said the new process was the result of 35 years of research on the present "float and sink" method of mineral extraction. The new method, he added, would reduce the processing liquid waste cost from $20 a ton of ore to five cents a ton.

Engineers at the meeting viewed the development of the new technique as of incalculable value to the nation, making possible the utilization of immense reserves of low-grade ore of all kinds heretofore commercially unexploitable. The new process may be used on all ores, it was added, enabling low-grade ore reserves to be mined profitably. Moreover, untold millions of tons of anthracite could also be salvaged from the vast refuse piles dotting America's mining regions, it was declared.

As an example of the method's efficiency, Mr. Foulke said the extensive Mesaba iron ore reserve in Minnesota would probably last 100 years instead of the present estimate of 35 years. The iron reserve in this region would be increased by 3,240,000,000 tons, he held.

Mr. Foulke voiced the belief that the new method would enable many coal-mining concerns to get back on their feet; that it would increase employment among miners and that many seemingly worn out mining properties, in other than coal regions, could be worked profitably for some time to come. He declared that the ability to extract coal from refuse mounds would put the anthracite industry back on a paying basis.

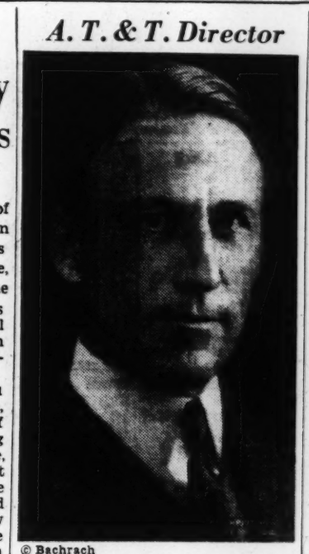
The new process, he continued, would not outmode present ore-separation plants, and could be installed for $200,000. In the future, plants may be erected for half the present cost, he said.

O. W. Johnson of the Standard Oil Company of California, another speaker, described experimental air-conditioning for the tropics which, he said, will open these lands to white settlers and perhaps provide the answer to the problem of surplus populations. Following experiments on the Island of Bahrein in the extremely hot Gulf of Persia, tests indicate the air-conditioning in the tropics is both physically and economically possible, he added.

Studebaker Sales Gain

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—The Studebaker Corporation reported January factory sales of passenger cars and trucks amounted to 4,736 against 3,010 in 1938, an increase of 57 per cent. January sales compared with 4,992 units sold in December, the seasonal contraction amounting this year to 5.1 per cent.

A. T. & T. Director



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G. Peabody Gardner, Jr.

Boston financier, elected a Director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He fills a vacancy caused by the resignation of his father, George Peabody Gardner, Boston savings banker, who has been on the board of the big utility since 1912.

January Revenue Of Roads Better Than 1938 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 92 class one railroads had estimated operating revenues of $250,608,497 in January compared with $231,346,269 in January, 1938, and $276,137,442 in January, 1937.

The association said the 92 reporting carriers represented 82.8 per cent of total operating revenues.

Freight revenues of the 92 railroads totaled $201,455,446 in January compared with $179,877,942 in January, 1938, and $222,959,793 in January, 1937.

The reporting carriers had passenger revenues of $29,237,117 compared with $31,520,938 in January, 1938, and $31,311,619 in January, 1937.

Power Output Up 10.5 P. C. Over 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power in the United States during the week ended Feb. 11 totaled 2,268,387,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of .9 of 1 per cent from 2,287,248,000 in the preceding week but 10.5 per cent ahead of 2,052,302,000 in the like 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographical areas, were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 16.3, Middle Atlantic 10.1, Central Industrial 12.7, West Central 1.4, Southern States 7.7, Rocky Mountain 9.8, Pacific Coast 7.4.

Chain Store Sales For January Rise 3.7 P. C. Over 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain stores started this year with a favorable showing in their January sales, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains to report did an aggregate business of $189,568,448, compared with sales of $182,777,544 in January 1938, and $186,599,387 for the same month in 1937. The increase for January 1939 over the same month in 1938 was $6,790,904, or 3.7 per cent. The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for January arranged in groups:

	January, 1939	January, 1938
Mail order	$60,828,559	$55,102,429
Variety	66,046,850	63,201,561
Grocery	47,047,621	49,316,321
Drug	8,034,529	7,939,912
Shoe	4,452,694	4,065,525
Apparel	3,158,195	3,151,796
	$189,568,448	$182,777,544

One of the encouraging aspects to be considered is that the chains as a group reported an upswing in business, despite adverse weather conditions in many parts of the country.

An important feature of last month's rise in sales volume was the fact that the country as a whole made a better showing, and there were fewer so-called "weak spots."

The best reports for last month were received from the South, Middle West, and the Pacific Coast, whereas reports from the Middle Atlantic and New England states were spotty.

The main order division, as a group, reported a rise in sales volume for January, of 10.4 per cent over the same month a year ago, one of the companies reporting an increase of 28 per cent.

The shoe group had an increase of 9.5 per cent for last month over January, 1938, marking this as their best month percentagewise since June, 1937.

The variety division reported a rise of 4.5 per cent in sales for last month over the like period of 1938.

The drug division reported a slight increase for the past month of 1.19 per cent over the same period in January, 1938.

The grocery division was the only one to have a decline for last month, the drop being 4.6 per cent from January, 1938.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
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Your Income Tax

No. 16

Capital Gains and Losses

Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1938 dealing with the manner or method of taking into account in the computation of net income the gains or losses resulting from the sale or exchange of capital assets as computed and recognized under sections 111, 112, and 113, incorporates a new principle into the income-tax law by the separate treatment accorded "short-term" and "long-term" gains and losses.

Section 117 (a) defines "capital assets as property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but not including stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of a taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, **or property, used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 23 (l).** (The bold faced type of the above definition is new in the Revenue Act of 1938 and the only change from the definition of "capital assets" as contained in the Revenue Act of 1936.)

Section 117 (a) also contains the following definitions of terms, new in the Revenue Act of 1938:

(a) "Short-term capital gain" means gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than 18 months, if and to the extent such gain is taken into account in computing net income;

(b) "Short-term capital loss" means loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than 18 months, if and to the extent such loss is taken into account in computing net income;

(c) "Long-term capital gain" means gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than 18 months, if and to the extent such gain is taken into account in computing net income;

(d) "Long-term capital loss" means loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than 18 months, if and to the extent such loss is taken into account in computing net income;

(e) "Net short-term capital gain" means the excess of short-term capital gains for the taxable year over the sum of (A) short-term capital losses for the taxable year, plus (B) the net short-term capital loss of the preceding taxable year, to the extent brought forward to the taxable year under sub-section (e);

(f) "Net short-term capital loss" means the excess of short-term capital losses for the taxable year over the short-term capital gains for such year;

(g) "Net long-term capital gain" means the excess of long-term capital gains for the taxable year over the long-term capital losses for such year;

(h) "Net long-term capital loss" means the excess of long-term capital losses for the taxable year over the long-term capital gains for such year.

Section 117 (b) provides that in the case of a taxpayer, other than a corporation, only the following percentages of the gain or loss recognized upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset shall be taken into account in computing net income: 100 per cent if the capital asset has been held for not more than 18 months; 66 2-3 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 18 months but not for more than 24 months; 50 per cent if the capital asset has been held for more than 24 months.

Section 117 (c) provides for an alternative tax in the case of a net long-term capital gain of a taxpayer other than a corporation, in lieu of the tax imposed by sections 11 and 12 of the Act, if, and only if, such alternative tax is less than the tax imposed by sections 11 and 12. This alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax, computed at the rates provided by sections 11 and 12, on the net income of the taxpayer, excluding therefrom for this purpose the amount of such net long-term capital gain, plus (2) 30 per cent of the net-long-term capital gain. An alternative tax in the case of a net long-term capital loss of a taxpayer other than a corporation also is provided in subsection (c) of section 117, in lieu of the tax imposed by sections 11 and 12. In such case, the alternative tax is available if, and only if, such tax is greater than the tax imposed by sections 11 and 12 and is arrived at by computing the excess of (1) a tax, computed at the rates provided by sections 11 and 12, on the net income of the taxpayer, including for this purpose the amount of such net long-term capital loss, over (2) 30 per cent of the net long-term capital loss.

Section 117 (d) contains the limitations on deductions of capital losses. In the case of corporations, losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets are allowable as deductions only to the extent of $2,000 plus the gains from such sales or exchanges, except that in the case of certain banks or trust companies, this limitation is subject to the modification provided in subsection (d) (1). In the case of a taxpayer other than a corporation, short-term capital losses are allowable as deductions only to the extent of short-term capital gains, that is, losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for 18 months or less are allowable as deductions only to the extent of gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for not more than 18 months.

Section 117 (e) provides that any taxpayer (other than a corporation) who in any taxable year beginning after Dec. 31, 1937, sustains a net short-term capital loss, shall be entitled to carry forward as a deduction available in the next succeeding taxable year against net short-term capital gains realized in such succeeding year, the amount of such net short-term capital loss (in any amount not in excess of his net income for the year in which such loss is realized). The carry-over is restricted to 1 year namely, the taxable year next succeeding that in which the loss is realized, and hence the amount of the carry-over may not be included in computing a new short-term capital loss which can be carried over to the next succeeding taxable year.

Provisions relating to corporations are unchanged. As in the Revenue Act of 1936, the percentage provisions are not applicable to corporations. They deduct capital losses to the extent of $2,000 plus the capital gains.

Section 117 (f) provides that amounts received upon the retirement of corporate bonds and similar evidences of corporate indebtedness (including those issued by a government or a political subdivision thereof) with interest coupons or in registered form, shall be considered as amounts received in exchange therefor, thereby giving to any gain or loss resulting to the holder the status of capital gain or loss, as the case may be.

Section 117 (g) provides that gains or losses from (a) "short sales" of property and (b) gains or losses attributable to the failure to exercise privileges or options to buy or sell property, shall be considered as gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets. In the former the percentage of the gain or loss to be taken into account is to be computed according to the period for which the property delivered was held. In the latter the gains or losses are to be considered as short-term capital gains or losses.

Section 117 (h) prescribes the rules for determining the period for which a capital asset has been held. These provisions are in general to the effect that, where property is acquired in an exchange and the property so acquired retains the old basis on which to compute gain or loss; or where property is acquired from another person and retains the same basis on which to compute gain or loss as it had in the hands of the person from whom it was acquired; or where stock or securities are acquired (by purchase or by an exchange upon which the entire amount of gain or loss was recognized by law), or a contract or option is entered into to so acquire, within 30 days before or after, substantially identical stock or securities are sold or otherwise disposed of, the period for which such property is considered to have been held by the taxpayer is not computed from the date such property was acquired by the taxpayer but from a prior date so as to include in the period being computed, for the purposes of section 117 (b), the time such property was held by the preceding owner or the time the stocks or securities sold or otherwise disposed of were held by the taxpayer, as the case may be. The period for which a taxpayer has held stock issued to him as a nontaxable stock dividend is computed as though the dividend stock were the stock upon which the dividend was issued.

Jones & Laughlin Net Loss

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation and subsidiaries reported a consolidated net loss of $5,879,958 for the year ended Dec. 31, as compared to net earnings of $5,266,157 for 1937. The report disclosed a net loss of $1,129,856 for the final quarter of 1938.

Nickel Plate Says Bankruptcy Avoided

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced that New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad, one of the former Van Sweringen lines, "appears" to have avoided bankruptcy by successfully arranging extension for three years of $14,970,000 of 6 per cent notes which matured October 1 last.

The exchange authorized listing of the road's new three-year 6 per cent notes, due October, 1941, which will replace matured notes deposited under a maturity extension plan.

The road told the exchange it has sufficient funds to settle all suits which may be brought by holders of matured notes who have refused to assent to the maturity extension.

Greece Reported in Debt To Canada for $9,174,148

OTTAWA (CP)—The Government of Greece owes Canada $9,174,148, according to a return given by Finance Minister Charles Dunning in the House of Commons.

This arises out of an agreement made in 1919 when Canada undertook to extend credits to Greece amounting to $25,000,000, to facilitate the purchase of Canadian goods. A total of $7,521,300 was actually advanced and interest fixed at 5½ per cent.

The interest payments were made regularly up to June 30, 1931. Later interest was consolidated into annuities, which have not, however, been paid.

Interest on the 5 per cent bonds due 1932 to 1938 has not been paid, nor, since the former year, have any advances been made on principal. This latter amount totals $1,896,000.

Withdrawals From Bank May Be Investigated

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Withdrawal of $1,000,000 deposits from the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company in a three-hour Saturday, Feb. 11, business day, three days before the $31,000,000 bank closed its doors, was reported by Andrew Gray, Special Assistant Deputy State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.

Mr. Gray said he would report to his chief, Commissioner Louis A. Reilly, on who took out money and how much. Mr. Reilly is in charge of liquidation of the bank, which failed to open Feb. 14.

Business Failures Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported industrial failures in the week ended Feb. 9 totaled 261 against 255 a week earlier and 324 in the comparable period last year.

Bank Clearings Up 3.5 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Observance of Lincoln's birthday in many sections of the country cut sharply into bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Feb. 15, Dun & Bradstreet reported, although the total was above the comparable 1938 period.

Clearings for the latest week of $4,447,565,000 represented a gain of 3.5 per cent over $4,297,187,000 in the like 1938 week, also a holiday period, but were $1,006,078,000 less than the preceding week.

New York turnover of $2,728,992,000 was 6.4 per cent ahead of $2,564,498,000 last year, while volume outside of New York of $1,718,573,000 was .8 of 1 per cent less than $1,732,689,000 in the short 1938 week.

Wide percentage changes from last year in outside cities included: Cleveland up 23.1, Boston up 10.2; down were Seattle 14.4, Minneapolis 11.1, Pittsburgh 11, Baltimore 8.7.

Chicago volume of $247,900,000 was 1.1 per cent more than $245,200,000 a year ago.

B. & M. Expects a Small Net Income in January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad told the Interstate Commerce Commission it expected to have a small net income for January. It previously had estimated a deficit for that month.

W. S. Trowbridge, Vice-President of the company, said that in the first three weeks of January revenues were 13.93 per cent above the same period for 1938. He said he believed the results for the last part of the month would be sufficient to result in a small surplus.

Except for 1937, the Boston & Maine, Mr. Trowbridge said, has not had a surplus for any January since 1931.

Mr. Trowbridge's letter was in connection with the railroad's pending application for extension of approximately $10,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

State Mutual Assurance Re-elects All Officers

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—President Chandler Bullock and all other officers were re-elected at the ninety-third annual meeting of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company.

Reports showed the company to have made a gain of 3.24 per cent in paid-for life insurance, including restorations and additions, in 1938 over 1937, to reach $42,553,919, the largest volume since 1931.

AMERICANS AT WORK

36 articles
MARCH 6 – APRIL 15, 1939

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Motor Production Leveling Off To Bar Over-Stocking

DETROIT (AP)—The manufacturing division of the motocar industry has put the brakes on temporarily, although it still boasts an accumulation of unfilled orders. The leveling off more closely to retail distribution is designed to avoid the overstocking of any dealer outlets during the fortnight or so that a curtailment of consumer requirements is expected to last.

This development is wholly in line with expectations expressed by the producers as far back as last November when the current models were introduced and in no way alters previous estimates by the manufacturers that they will assemble at least 1,000,000 units of these models during the first three months of the present year.

The uncertainties of the labor situation and general business conditions make it impracticable to venture predictions regarding second quarter output, say most of the car makers, but they are not willing to revise downward earlier assertions that close to 4,000,000 cars and trucks will be assembled during the present model season.

When the manufacturers indicated last autumn that they expected a tapering off in demand about mid-February they were taking into account the probability that by that time the rush to stock new models would have about spent itself and also that if weather conditions were to present any obstacle to driving in a large part of the country they could be looked for at about the same time.

That their guess was not far wrong was amply demonstrated in the storm that a little less than a fortnight ago not only had an unfavorable effect on retail buying but also clogged shipping routes to the point where factory deliveries backed up and halted some assembly lines.

Production and distribution statistics continue to run well ahead of comparable figures for last year and stocks of used cars remain under the volume on hand for this period of 1938. It is largely upon these facts along with the knowledge that dealers generally are disposed to order only according to their needs that producers base their conviction that any period of curtailed consumption will be short lived.

Most of the dealers and manufacturers refer now to the moderate tightening up as due to "seasonal influences," in this instance the weather.

Building Awards Off 6 P. C. From 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering News-Record reported that engineering construction awards for the past week, shortened by Lincoln's birthday, were $42,410,000, a decrease of 6 per cent from the corresponding week of last year.

However, construction awards for the year to date, $454,673,000 are 30 per cent higher than the $360,826,000 in the first seven weeks of 1938. Comparisons follow:

	Feb. 16	Feb. 17, 1938
Total	$42,410,000	$45,001,000
Private	13,570,000	21,077,000
Public	28,840,000	23,924,000

Largest of the public awards for the week is the site-clearing with WPA labor on the Santee-Cooper project in South Carolina, a $6,000,000 work.

New construction financing for the year to date is $135,055,000, an increase of 8 per cent over the same period in 1938.

Declines in Wheat Meet Resistance

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP)—Wheat prices dipped as much as ⅝ cent at one time today but the market demonstrated its power to absorb sharply increased selling.

Resistance to selling pressure came largely from eastern sources and cash and milling interests.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¼ lower compared with yesterday, May 67¾-⅞, July 67⅞-68; corn was ¼-⅜ higher, May 49⅛-¼, July 50⅝-½; oats ¼-⅜ higher.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21⅝	23⅜
do pf	110	..
do 7% pf	132	..
Brock G & L	4⅜	6⅛
Central Me Pwr 6% pf	81	86
do 7 % pf	90	95
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	100	104
Conn Power	46¼	49¼
East Util Assoc	25¼	27¼
do convert	3⅜	4¼
Fall River G Wks	13½	16½
Fitchburg G & El	45	49
Green Mt Pwr pf	81	85
Hartford Elec	60¾	62¾
Haverhill Elec	34½	37½
Haverhill Gas	8	9½
Holyoke Wat Powr	16¼	19¼
Lawrence G & L	47	..
Lowell Elec	43	..
Lynn Gas & Elec	82	87
Mass Powr & Lt pf	22⅝	25⅛
Mass Util Assoc pf	30	32½
N E G & El 5½% pf	20	23
N E Pwr Assoc	12¼	15½
do 6% pf	66	70
N E Pub Serv	1½	2½
do 7% pr ln	37½	40½
do 6% pr ln	35½	38
do 7% pf	12	14
do 6% pf	11	13
Nor Bos Lt Prop pf	51	54
Providence Gas	7⅝	9⅛
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	103	107
do $5 pf	93	96
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Lt & Pow	10½	12
Springfield Gas	11	12½
Twin States G&E pr pf	105	..
West Mass Cos	32⅜	35¼

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.67⅞	.67⅞	.67⅜	.67⅜	—.00⅛
July	.67⅞	.68	.67⅜	.67⅜	—.00⅛
Sept.	.68¾	.68¾	.68½	.68¾	+.00⅛
	Corn				
May	.48¾	.49¾	.48¼	.49¼	+.00⅝
July	.49⅞	.50⅝	.49⅝	.50⅝	+.00¾
Sept.	.50½	.51	.50	.50⅞	+.00⅝
	Oats				
May	.28	.28⅜	.27⅞	.28⅜	+.00⅛
July	.26⅝	.27⅛	.26⅜	.27⅛	+.00⅜
	Rye				
May	.45	.45¼	.44⅞	.45¼	+.00⅛
July	.45⅜	.45¾	.45⅝	.45¾	.....

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N. Y. Mar No. 3	1.78	1.79	1.78	1.78	—.02
Wld Mar No. 4	1.13½	1.14	1.13½	1.13½	—
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.11	1.11	1.10	1.10	—.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s 43-41 Mch	106.22	106.21	106.21
1 3¼s 41	107.3	107.3	107.3
1 3¼s 45-43	110.3	110.3	110.3
3 3¼s 46-44	110.9	110.8	110.8
2 4s 54-44	114.25	114.25	114.25
1 2¾s 47-45	107.24	107.24	107.24
29 3s 48-46	109.14	109.12	109.14
4 3½s 49-46	110.4	110.1	110.4
1 4xs 52-47	119.15	119.15	119.15
3 2¾s 51-48	106.13	106.13	106.13
64 2½s 53-49	103.7	103.7	103.7
63 2½s 52-50	103.9	103.9	103.9
18 2¾s 54-51	104.29	104.26	104.26
9 3s 55-51	107.28	107.28	107.28
9 2⅞s 60-55	105.9	105.4	105.4
20 2¾s 65-60	103.14	103.14	103.14
20 2¾s 63-58	103.16	103.14	103.15

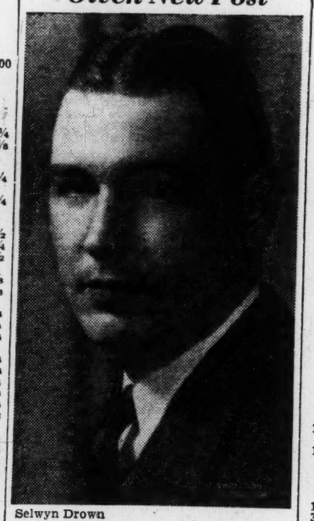
Home Owners' Loan

4 2¾s 49-39	102.20	102.18	102.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
26 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	101	100⅞	101
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	73	73	73
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	75	74¼	75
12 Alleghany cv 5s 49	65	64	65
2 Allegh Val 4s 42	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93	93	93
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Am & For P 5s 2030	55¾	55¼	55¾
2 AmIGChem cv 5½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
5 Am T&T 5½s 43	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107⅝	107⅝
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98⅜	98	98
3 AT&SF 4s '95	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101¾	101⅜	101¾
1 ACLine 1st 4s '52	86	86	86
1 ACL cft 4s '52	69½	69½	69½
7 AC Line 4½s '64	65½	65½	65½
9 AC Line 5s '45	73½	73½	73½
8 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	40½	39¾	40½
1 Atl GulfWIS 5s '59	54½	54¼	54½
3 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 AuburnAutocv4¾s'39	22	22	22
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	20⅝	20½	20⅝
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	51	51	51
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¾	19¼	19½
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
23 B&O 5s '96 F	19½	19⅜	19½
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19½	19½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 B&O 4s '48	51⅞	51½	51⅞
5 B&O 5s SW '50	37	37	37
1 B&O 4s TC '59	42	42	42
15 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
2 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	102¼	102¼	102½
46 Beth Stl 3½s 52	100⅜	100	100¼
8 Boston&Me 5s 67	30	28½	29
8 Bost&Me 4¾sJJ61	27½	27⅜	27½
4 Bost&Me 5s55 2	9½	29½	29½
96 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	76¼	74¾	75⅞
2 Bkly Un Ft 1st 5s 50	84½	84½	84½
1 Bkly Qns&Sub 1st'41	40	40	40
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	108	108	108
11 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	78¼	78	78
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	98⅞	98½	98½
7 Buf R&P 4½s 57	29	29	29
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct.	28	28	28
1 Bush term 5s 55	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	51	51	51
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	96⅜	96	96
3 Can Sou 5s '62	94	94	94
6 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119½	1119	119½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	119	119
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115¾	115¾	115¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅞	115¾	115¾
14 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¾	98⅛	98⅜
15 Can Pac 4s perp	81¼	80⅝	81¼
26 Caro C&O 6s '52	107⅜	107	107
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	8	8	8
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	103¾	103¾
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	56	56	56
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	77	76½	77
5 ChamplonP&F 4¾s 50	101⅛	101	101
11 C&O 4½s '92	123	122⅞	123
2 C&O 3½s '96D	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
15 G&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅜	98¼	98¼
14 C&O rfg 3½s	12½	12½	13⅛
11 C&O3½s'95D	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97	97	97
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	91	90½	90½
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8 CB&Q 3½s '49 Ill	99	99	99
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18	18	18
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¾	20½	20½
2 Chi I&L 6s '47	11	11	11
33 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
12 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	26	26	26
8 Chi&NW 6½s'36	17	17	17
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s'2037	8¾	8½	8¾
1 Chi&NW cv 4Ks'49	4¾	4	¾ 4¾
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8	8½
3 Chi & NW 3½s'87	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Chi Ry 5s'27	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	7½	7½	7½
3 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6½	6½	6½
10 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	109½	109¼	109¼
4 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	105	105	105
3 Childs Co 5s'43	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108½	108½	108½
2 CinUnTerm 5s'57 C	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 CCC&StL 4½s'77	56	56	56
4 Cin&ZaneR Term 5½s'72	87½	87¼	87¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	78½	78½	78½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	72¼	72¼	72¼
10 Col&So 4½s'80	42½	42⅜	42½
3 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	101⅛	101	101
19 Columbia G 5s'52 May	101½	101⅛	101⅜
24 Columbia G 5s 1961	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
75 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	110⅞	110⅝	110¾
17 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Conn R&L 4½s'51	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s'61	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105½	105½	105½
13 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106⅜	106¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
16 Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106⅝	106¾
7 Con Oil cv 2½s'51	104	104	104
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s'65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
31 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Container Cor 6s'46	104	104	104
30 Continental Oil 2¾s'48	108¾	108⅛	108¾
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	32⅝	32⅝
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	38½	38½	38½
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	58⅞	57¾	58⅛
1 D&RG 4s '36	12	12	12
9 D&RGW ss'55 Asd	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
7 D Moin&FtD 4s'35ct	4	4	4
4 Det T Tun 4½s'61	100	99⅞	100
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
5 E TenV&Gen 5s'56	88	85½	88
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107	107	107
6 Erie rfg 5s'67	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	45	45	45
1 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¼	21¼	21¼
17 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
15 Fla E Cst 5s'74	81⅛	8	8⅛
3 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	7½	7½	7½
3 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	62¼	62¼	62¼
62 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	105⅞	105½	105½
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62¼	60½	62
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100	100¼
3 Goodrich 6s '45	101	100¾	101
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
8 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	81½	81¼	81¼
14 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104⅜	104	104⅜
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '47	94½	94¼	94½
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	76	76	76
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Hous OilTex 5s'52A	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48½	47⅞	48⅜
86 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	13½	14¾
3 Ill Cen 3½s'52	50	50	50
2 Ill Cen 4s '55	54	54	54
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56	56	56
44 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	50½	50	50⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	65	65	65
39 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	55⅜	55	55
8 IC&CCL&NO 4½s'63	51¼	50½	51¼
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	95½	95½	95½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	62	62	62
11 Interb R Tr 7s '42 ct	60	59½	60
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38	38	38
32 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	64½	63½	64½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	62	62	62
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84	84	84
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	81¾	80½	81½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	92	92	92
6 Int T&T 4½s '52	67¼	66¾	67
11 Int T&T 5s '55	70	69¾	70
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5	4⅞	5
13 K C South 5s '50	66	65¾	66
3 K C Term 4s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	106	106	106
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	105	105	105
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¼	101¾	101¾
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	42½	42½	42½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	52½	52	52½
1 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	84½	84½	84½
9 Leh & NY 4s '45	33¾	32	33¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	18	17½	18
6 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	21	21	21
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¼	19½	19¼
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Loews 3½s '46	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83	82¾	83
3 LLouis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
2 Louis & N 3¾s '2003	79	79	79
7 Loun G & El 3½s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33¾	33⅛	33½
4 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
15 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
2 M S L 2½s 1st 34 ct	8	8	8
13 M & StL 4s 49	3	2⅞	3
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6¾	6½	6¾
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	52	52	52
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29	28¾	29
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12½	12½	12½
14 M-K-T 4½s 78	24½	24	24½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	40	40
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24¼	24¼	24¼
64 Mo Pac 3½s 49	3⅝	3½	3½
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	18	18	18
19 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	18	18	18
2 Mo Pac 5s 80H	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	18¼	18¼	18¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 Mob & O 4½s 77	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
13 MonWPaPubSys1⅛s80	108¾	108¼	108⅜
5 MonWPa Pub Svc 6s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	99	98⅞	98⅞

Given New Post



Selwyn Drown

S. Whitney Bradley

Elected Vice-President of Eaton and Howard, Inc., investment managers, of Boston and San Francisco. Mr. Bradley has been associated with Eaton & Howard for 10 years.

Efforts to Evade Law in C. & O. Rail Deal Is Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee reported that the acquisition of a controlling interest in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company in 1930 involved "fantastic" efforts to evade the law and flout the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Describing the transaction in detail, the committee told the Senate that "a dummy contract was signed, a leading banker was used as a facade behind which the controlling interests were hidden, a leading firm of New York Stock Exchange brokers appeared as a dummy purchaser."

The report, one of a series by the special sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said also:

"The books of account of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company and one of its subordinate corporations were so kept as to give an utterly false picture of the transaction.

"False reports were submitted to the Government. A Corporation was found to act as dummy substitute purchaser. Fake documents, including a promissory note which was not a promissory note, a purchase contract which was not a purchase contract, a dummy depository contract and fake extending contracts were drafted by leading financial and railroad lawyers and solemnly signed.

"The elaborate paraphernalia of high finance were repeatedly called into service to present an appearance contrary to the truth."

The committee said the following had "participated in one or more of the steps in this complicated descent into financial concealment and evasion":

"One of the biggest railroad holding companies and some of its chief executives; one of the biggest and richest railroad corporations and some of its chief executives; the biggest trust company in the United States and its chief executive; one of the most important member firms of the New York Stock Exchange; the principal private banking firm in the United States; two of the chief law firms operating in the field of railroad and holding company finance."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2d Inc	12.54	13.34
Affiliated F Inc	3.77	4.18
Amerex Hold	26.25	27.75
Am Business Shrs	3.33	3.68
Am Gen Equip Inc	.47	.53
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.50
Boston Fund	15.77	16.96
British Type Inv	.17	.32
Bullock Fund	24.89	26.62
Can Inv Fund	14.375	15.825
Century Shrs Tr	23.02	24.75
Chain St Inv	16.17	17.20
Dividend Shrs	1.29	1.39
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.76	19.07
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.10	13.00
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.00	30.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.52	21.01
Fund Investors Inc	17.76	19.21
Gen Capital (Del)	30.85	33.17
Gen Investors Tr	4.94	5.38
Incorp Investors Tr	17.15	18.44
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.80	35.80
Maryland Fund	5.55	6.12
Mass Invest Tr	21.08	22.67
Mutual Invest	11.35	12.40
Nation Wide Voting	1.33	1.48
New England Fund	12.91	13.91
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	16.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.51
Putnam Fund	14.41	15.41
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.82	11.85
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	93.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	.28	.31
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	15.82	16.80
Stand Util Inc	.62	.67
State Street Invest	76.25	79.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.94	1.04
US El Lt & P Voting	.99	..
Wellington Fund	13.67	15.01
World Investment Tr	3.72	.413

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.77	
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.81	
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.47	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.94	
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.64	
Diversified Tr C	3.75	
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.45
Foundation Tr. Shrs A	4.20	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.13	5.75
Nation Wide Sec	3.38	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	52.75	
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.35	
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.82	
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.76	
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.53	
Repres Trs Shrs	10.00	10.50
Super of Am Tr AA	2.42	
Super of Am Tr C. D	6.80	
US Elec Lt and Pow "A"	14.875	
US Elec Lt and Pow "B"	2.05	

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	2.625	3.625
First Boston Corp	17.50	19.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton and Pom	1.00	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. Sales value price		Common Stocks	Liq. Sales value price
B-1	26.52 29.10		S-1	27.35 29.96
B-2	22.21 24.34		S-2	14.42 15.95
B-3	14.32 15.79		S-3	12.57 13.95
B-4	6.84 7.68		S-4	4.78 5.35
Preferred Stocks				
K-1	15.00 16.43		K-2	10.90 12.20

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	10.95	11.04	10.93	11.01	+.14
June	11.40	11.44	11.33	11.38	+.10
September	11.77	11.82	11.72	11.80	+.13

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	4.29	4.27	4.29	4.26
Sept.	4.66	4.62	4.66	4.63

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The position of the Treasury, Feb. 14: Receipts $6,489,740.23; expenditures $10,541,337.53; net balance $3,142,566,579.76, including $2,494,590,077.31 working balance; customs receipts for the month $11,036,364.19. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $3,533,944,754.69; expenditures $5,601,752,743.02, including $1,892,460,940.26 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,067,807,988.33; gross debt $39,762,944,997.34, an increase of $484,561.97 above the previous day; gold assets $14,767,076,103.76.

Foreign Bonds

3	Abitibi P&P 5s 53	55⅛	54⅜ 55⅛
10	Antioquia 7s 45A	13½	13½ 13½
3	Antioquia 7s 45 B	13⅛	13⅛ 13⅛
1	Antioquia 7s 45 C	13⅛	13⅛ 13⅛
4	Antioquia 7s 45 D	13⅛	13⅛ 13⅛
6	Antioquia 2d 7s 57	12½	12¼ 12¼
16	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	12⅝	12½ 12⅝
5	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	77½	77½ 77½
8	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	77½	77½ 77½
8	Argentine 4½s 71	86⅜	86¼ 86⅜
13	Australia 5s 55	100¼	100⅛ 100⅛
2	Australia 5s 57	100	100 100
11	Australia 4½s 56	95¾	95⅝ 95⅝
6	Belgium 6½s 49	106	106 106
1	Brazil 8s 41	15	14⅝ 14⅝
15	Brazil 6½s 26-57	12¼	12 12
8	Brazil 6½s 27-57	12⅛	12 12⅛
10	Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	12	11¾ 12
1	Breda Ernes 7s 54	76	76 76
3	Buen A 4½s 42	51⅞	51¼ 51⅞
7	BuenA4½s42Aug76	51½	51¼ 51½
9	BuenA4½s42Apr76	53	52 53
4	Buen A 4½s 42	53	52⅞ 53
1	Canada 4s 52	110⅜	110⅜ 110⅜
4	Canada 4s 60	110⅜	110⅜ 110⅜
70	Canada 3s 67	100½	100½ 100½
1	Canada 2½s 45	103¾	103¾ 103¾
1	Chile 7s 42 asd	12¼	12¼ 12¼
6	Chile 6s 62 asd	12¼	12¼ 12¼
34	Columb 6s '61 Jan	23	22½ 23
49	Columb 6s '61 Oct	23	22¼ 23
1	Colom Mt Bk

Night Scene Turns Treasure Island Into Magic City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — At night, "Treasure Island," the mid-bay site of the Golden Gate Exposition, is a "Magic City" bathed in amber, white, deep purple, orange, green, and fading changing pastel colors.

The Island is an electrician's delight. Think of having a billion, 440 million candlepower of light to experiment with and operate every night for 288 days.

That's the job of A. F. Dickerson of Schenectady, N. Y., of the General Electric Company. He is the Fair's electrical illumination engineer. Known around here as the "Aladdin of Light" in charge of all exterior lighting on Treasure Island, Mr. Dickerson just has to rub his hand across the switchboard and the fluorescent lights softly tone down or brightly blaze up. And from San Francisco's Telegraph Hill vista, or the hills of Berkeley, Treasure Island seems to float and even move a little in the deep black that surrounds it.

Despite all this light on the island, not a globe shines openly in the eyes of any visitor. It is all indirectly lighted. More than 9,000 floodlights, including types never before used, paint the night scene. Underwater lamps, gigantic cylindrical lanterns 75 feet high, and ultraviolet floods lend beauty to the night.

Floodlights in gradations of color accentuate stepped setbacks, palace towers, entrance ways, and the statuary—in particular the 80-foot Pacifica, symbol of the exposition's good will among nations—and these gradations give each building its individual effect which blends into the whole scheme.

Fluorescent paint, pulled into "life" by ultra-violet so-called "black light" develops rich color and an effect of movement in the sculptural niches, panels, and outdoor murals.

A battery of 36-inch searchlights is mounted on the north side of Yerba Buena Island overlooking the fair site. Each of the 24 searchlights produces about 60,000,000 candlelight. This battery illuminator Mr. Dickerson calls a "canopy" or "scintillator." He points out that its use adds depth and magnitude to Treasure Island. As this canopy of light covers the whole 400 acres of the island area just a few feet above the tip of the 400-foot Tower of the Sun, it projects this "magnitude" as well as light to see by, Mr. Dickerson explains.

Then, of course, on state occasions such as July Fourth, Harbor Day, and other such celebrations, a special corps of 24 men will run the Yerba Buena searchlights in symphony with a pyrotechnic display that will light all of San Francisco Bay brilliantly.

Canada Continues Progress in Work For Aid of Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Registration in the Canadian National Institute for the Blind has reached the 10,000 mark, with more than 30 applicants over 100 years of age, it was announced recently. The oldest member of the Institute is 106 years old.

Comparable growth is also evidenced in the Institute's library which serves blind persons all over Canada, and which has increased from time to time until it now contains about 20,000 volumes.

Costing the Institute $15,000 annually to sustain, the library includes many of the current best-sellers such as "Gone With the Wind," translated into 12 editions of Braille, and "Northwest Passage," and "And So, Victoria." Braille translations of the Bible are also circulated widely in two editions—one in 74 volumes and another in 39.

C. I. O. Members Under Arrest for Extortion

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Eleven C. I. O. unionists were in jail and four others were sought Feb. 16 on charges of extorting dues from workers at the Chrysler Motors plant. The mass indictment, first of its kind in California, may have far-flung effects on labor union organization, Deputy District Attorney Russell Parsons said.

If the charges are upheld in court, he said, then any labor leaders who use illegal threats of any kind to bring men into unions may be prosecuted for attempted extortion.

Four officers of Local 230, United Automobile Workers of America, were among those arrested; Noah Tauscher, President; William Goldman, Kenneth Gillie, and Sim Huff, local committeemen. Mr. Parsons asserted the 15 had tried to compel some 50 nonunionists to join their ranks on threat of violence. Sluggings, bodily evictions, and whispered villification were daily occurrences at the Chrysler plant for several months, Mr. Parsons added.

Plastic Products Gain

The value of plastics produced in this country jumped from $1,500,000 in 1921 to $30,000,000 in 1938.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

PERSONS of 23 years or older to serve in housekeeping, steward's or nursing departments of an institution in California. Box S-230, The Christian Science Monitor, 626 Market Street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRACTITIONERS' Record Sheets Simplified. A complete, compact bookkeeping system. $5. Write A. R. Wiese, Box 820, Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE — Cascade resort on McKenzie River; 30 acres; hotel, cafe, general store, dance hall, swimmin pool, 12 cabins; complete with furnishings, including two light systems; also water and sewer; property clear. Write for further details.
AL. J. KUHN
Blue River, Oregon

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, Bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-5849.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.—1, 2 and 3 room furnished apartments. Open all year, six months' lease, modern community kitchen, all conveniences, private porches, quiet radios. Half way between lake and railroad station, low commutation; hour's ride from World's Fair Grounds, just off main highways. Winter and summer sports, tennis and croquet grounds. Charming gardens. Phone Ronk. 16.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 421 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), New York City. TRafalgar 7-8196.

BOOKS

BOOKS, Greeting Cards, Mottoes, Art Books and Pictures, Religious, Children's; Monitor-advertised Books and Bibles. E. NELSON, 459 Marlborough Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.; In. 2-6408.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

IDEAL CORSET SHOP
4611 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Garments for every figure. WI. 6-5017

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

OCEANSIDE, N. Y.—Cook-housekeeper; lovely home, congenial family; $35; state qualifications, religion. Box X-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, able to assume responsibility; Ediphone experience desirable but not essential; for engineering sales office in Canton, Mass. Write Box B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET home for rest and study; rooms secluded and cheerful; attention if desired. MRS. ROWENA H. MADELEY, 52 So. Washington St., Plainville, Conn. Tel. 34.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

ACCOMMODATIONS for rest and study; home environment; attention if required. Mrs. J. Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 6155.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4949.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's sunny outside office, 19th floor, 11 West 42nd; full or part time. Telephone Circle 6-6519.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Windgap House; extra fine for business travelers; small house, large rooms; quiet, cheerful; innersprings, double or twin, showers, garages; weekly rates. BIRD, 574 Chenango St., North from Courthouse.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large front room, 2nd floor, fireplace, bay window, next bath; permanent, transient. 346 Commonwealth Ave.; COM. 9323.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 280 E. 21st St., Apt. 5-F—Unfurnished room; share furnished kitchen, bathroom; reasonable; opp. 3d Church; woman.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front; two beds; others $4.00 up; seen appreciated. RICE, 145 W. 94th St. (5-E), fourth floor, N. Y. C.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Beautifully furn. rooms with private bath. Home of culture. Lovely garden, trees. Near Church and Fair. Write Box X-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 370 Central Park West (Apt. 504)—Single-double; quiet; private family; bath adjoining; subway corner; reasonable.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service 136th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555

SEWING

REFINED lady, highly recommended, with 19 years experience with sewing, desires work in private home or hotel; dresses, drapes, mending, alterations, etc. Mrs. Isabelle Piazza, 254 East 184th St., Bronx, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE married man, 35, desires permanent work; chauffeur, general work; go anywhere. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWITCHBOARD operator with unusual references and broad experience would like position. Phone Kirk. 3846, Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY-TYPIST—Switchboard operator, wishes position with ADVERTISING AGENCY where there is opportunity to learn copywriting. Write Box M-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced, seeks position as practical nurse or housekeeper. Write Box B-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner, 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU. 8-3798.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATHARINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
532 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Special Values!
Fine Fabrics and Spring Sewing Needs—Special for SEW and SAVE WEEK
Feb. 18 to Feb. 25
HOWLAND'S

COCOMALT
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

SPRINKLER and HEATING ENGINEERS
JOSE SYSTEMS CO.
Boiler and Chimney Cleaning
Harrison Court 3-6163

MEIGS
Sale! Men's Fine SHOES, $2.95
Shoe Department—Downstairs

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

PIANOS
Musical Instruments, Radios, Victrolas, Records, Sheet Music
"MINIPIANO"
GILMAN'S MUSIC STORE
243 Fairfield Avenue

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
FUEL OIL
OIL BURNERS
Tel. 2711

PHOTOGRAPHER
Sittings in your home or at the studio.
Old Post Office House
Cos Cob
For Appointments
Phone Greenwich 1016

CHURCH STREET GARAGE
General Garage Service
Gasoline and Oil
DAVID G. PEABODY, Prop.
23 CHURCH STREET Tel. 2662

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
272 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

Dry Cleaners
of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing.
New England Carpet Cleaning Co.
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

New! "Wear-Ever"
PETAL MOLDS
FOR SMART SALADS • DAINTY DESSERTS
1½ qt. 49c—Reg. 75c
Greenwich Hardware Co.

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

Coombs
FLORIST INC.
744 MAIN STREET

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

CHOCOLATE ECLAIR
(custard filled)
5c each
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MIDDLETOWN

PAULINE C. MILLER BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
164 Court Street Tel. 78

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
28th Anniversary Sale
SPECIAL—!!
Every second garment half price
415 West Main St. Ph. 364

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Engraved Wedding Invitations
Samples Gladly Mailed
Chapel Street, at the Taft

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
5-4116 135 Temple St.

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Low For All Time
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
85c reg. $1.00
Roman Stripes Knit "Inside-Out"
"Shere-Grain" Hosiery
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington St. So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

ABBOTT MARKERS
FOR
BIBLE and S. & H.
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

L. CHRISTMAN & SON
Complete Home Outfitters
184 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Furniture, Carpets and Rugs, Box Springs and Mattresses. Maple Reproductions, Washing Machines, Pianos, Radios, Electrical Appliances, Vacuum Cleaners, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., next door to Palace Theatre

TREMENDOUS SALE of Cotton Yard Goods
Reasonable
The largest assortment of weaves, patterns and colors in the Connecticut Corners, all at one sale price, 29 cents a yard.
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK STREET
Est. 1896

HARTWELL-DELAP CO.
Liquidating Sale Now On
Men's Clothing, Haberdashery, Shoes and Hats. Boys' Clothing and Furnishings at Drastic Reductions
48 PARK ROW STAMFORD

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street STamford 8-2188

WALLINGFORD

Wallingford Bank & Trust Co.
A Complete Banking Service
DON'T FORGET OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB
102 Center Street Phone 1470

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H."
It's not too early to begin to dress up the home for the beautiful spring days ahead.
Our Home Furnishing Department
will help you in making appropriate and tasteful selections.
You'll be well SUIT-ed at Musler Liebeskind in a smartly tailored tweed or worsted suit. All moderately priced.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 East Main Street, Waterbury
Time to Dress Up Your Windows!
Ruffled CURTAINS, Extra Wide
46-in. each side—wide ruffle
$1.49 a pair from $1.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Prelude to Spring
Smart new Spring Costumes and accessories that suggest pussy-willows along the streams, maple sugar in the making, tulips popping up from the ground—a salute to Spring. You'll enjoy seeing the new styles
AT McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter Cottage Cheese Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

DOUGLAS
Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

MASTER MARKETS, INC.
40 Main St. Dial 43228-29
Where You Can Buy Your
Entire Food Needs
All Under One Roof
Nothing but the best. Where service and quality go hand in hand.

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD RD.

Bronxville's Fine Stationers
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Novelty Party Favors
Crane's Stationer—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00
Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

WHEN YOU "Say it with Flowers" Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

H. J. LUMLEY
TRUCK REPAIR SERVICE
Lubrication—Tune-Up
Adjustments
Fleet Maintenance a Specialty
1016 Lafayette Avenue
Lincoln 3743 University 4438

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

Fashionable Spring Apparel
and
Dress Accessories
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
Department Store
FOR TENDER, MILD CURED HAM or BACON
Try One of the Following Brands:
ALBANY PACKING CO. First Prize
SWIFT'S PREMIUM
FORST FORMOST from
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Phone 2591 *Free Delivery*

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

ITHACA

Women want style
Hamilton has it—plus. Style plus traditionally dependable performance. A glance at the new Hamiltons foretells the style trends of tomorrow. This year Hamilton accelerates its march of style leadership in design of fine watches for women.
Priced $40.00 up
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

See the New 1939 Frigidaire at
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
"Jamestown's Big Store"
SPRING SHOWING
1939 Cold Wall
"FRIGIDAIRE"
exclusive at
NELSON'S
APPLIANCE SHOP—106 E. 2nd Street
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Dept. Stores"

KENMORE

JOHN WILES
Jeddo-Highland Coal
(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)
Semet-Solvay Coke
91 EUCLID AVE. Ri. 6140

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

Vassar Beauty Shop
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Ave.
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates 68c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies.
1933-A PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CORNAGA AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

Debutante Hosiery Shop
1033 Central Avenue
Bags, Gloves, Hosiery
We Carry a Complete Line of Jarotson Lingerie
SALLY MAST, Proprietor

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SPRING DRESSES
ARRIVING DAILY
$5.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

82 GROVE STREET
FLUSHING DEPOT GARAGE
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7500
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas Mobil Lubrication Mobiloil
Washing Storage
Courteous Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-6977 Fl 9-6957

FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage Greasing Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-16 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Agency for Royal Typewriters
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th St. Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

FREEPORT

PHONE 1977 FREEPORT
GREASING 'EM HELPS AND WE DO A GOOD JOB OF GREASING
Sonny's Service Station
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. SUNRISE HWY. and HENRY ST.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Make your next wave our
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

GREAT NECK

BARROW RADIO
Radio Service
Phonographs—Records
HOUSE CALLS $1
Open Evenings G. N. 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DURING THIS SALE ONLY

Our Regular $27.50 6-Piece Custom-Made
SLIP COVERS
Sunfast Tubfast Pre-Shrunk **$19.50**
1 Chair 1 Couch 1 Cushion 3 Cushions
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 5539

JACKETS—SWEATERS
SKIRTS—BLOUSES
Mix 'em—Match 'em
Gorgeous New Spring Shades
CAROL GREEN
233 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
60 So. Main St., Freeport

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

February Sale
S. BAUMANN, Inc.
Furniture—Carpets—Bedding
266-268 Front St., Hempstead, N. Y.

Hemp. 7834

GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
Free Delivery
162 Jerusalem Ave.
J. Winkenbach

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK **2** Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

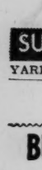
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2421

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Daintee Girl Hosiery
69c 3 Pair for $2
The Finest in Hosiery Value
We Urge You to Try Them
Stores in Brooklyn *Sold Exclusively by*
880 Flatbush Ave. Near Church Ave.
752 Nostrand Ave. Near Park Place
Daintee 37-33 82ND STREET
Also featuring
Bags—Gloves—Costume Jewelry

Patronize Your Laundry
Something Different
Individual Washing
No Losses—No Tearing—No Wearing
No loose or missing buttons.
Table linen folded evenly—no points
PURITAN LAUNDRY
NEWTOWN 9-8360

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)



Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

To express love or friendship sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Real Estate
HOMES—APARTMENTS
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
Jackson E. McCann
74-10 BROADWAY Newtown 9-3838

george arthur co.
Phone Havemeyer 4-5503
83-23 37TH AVENUE
CLEANERS • DYERS
CUSTOM TAILORS
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
Burns and Tears Invisibly Rewoven
Rugs and Households Expertly Dry Cleaned
Hosiery and Gloves Repaired

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

HA. 4-7467 EST. 14 YEARS
Mae McGann's Beauty Studio
Specialists in
Permanent Waving and All Beauty Culture
40-11 83rd Street
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

JAMAICA

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

Rep. 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Low
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge.

Maurice Beauty Salon
8959A 164 ST.
Individualistic Artists in Beauty Culture

Phone Jamaica 6-4430

KEW GARDENS

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
7,000 SHIRTS . . . are entrusted to Pilgrim every day, because wise women know they come back just the way a man likes to have them . . . spotlessly clean . . . flawlessly ironed . . . and wrapped in cellophane-type containers.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
WEST HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Garden City 8881

LITTLE NECK

PAVER TIRE CO.
Old Tires Renewed by Our
GUARANTEED
RETREADING PROCESS
Gasoline—Oil—Service
Northern Blvd. at the City Line
Phone: Bayside 9-0660, 8087

LYNBROOK

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Delivery Service
and
Self Service
Rugs Cleaned
RAINBOW LAUNDRY
122 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 2603

MUELLER'S
Chocolates and Large Assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made
Candies
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Just South Sunrise Highway

Insurance
of Every Description
WILLIAM M. SCOTT
7 Hempstead Avenue
Telephone Lynbrook 1282

M. L. LEVISON
Metal Kitchen Utility Cabinets
All sizes from $2.35 up to $9.50
Hardware Floor Coverings
Nu Enamel Paints
35 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lynbrook 75

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lyn. 6206 74 Taft Avenue

ELIZABETH
Dresses and Coats
New Colorful Spring
PRINT DRESSES
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE (In Spitzer's Store)

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Ph. Lyn. 3423

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

GEORGE F. BECHSTEIN
INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Lines of Insurance
8 EAST FAIRVIEW AVENUE
Phone Valley Stream 5617

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service - 4
Telephone Manhasset

Reneva Beauticians, Ltd.
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving $5 up
Other Items 50c each
486 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.
Man. 476

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
Certified
COAL — FUEL OIL
Phone Patchogue 210
CHAPEL AVENUE AND L. I. R. R.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You
You Should Be Coming to
CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

HENRY B. MULLER
Suits made to order
CLEANING
REMODELING
REPAIRING
Reasonable Prices
9179-111 St. nr. Atlantic Ave.

Lovely Flowers
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9497

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

JAHN'S
Soda, Candy, Luncheon
Now Specializing in
HOME-MADE CANDIES
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R.K.O.

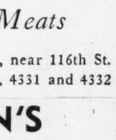
RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

We Sell
Prudence Hash
and many other Monitor advertised products



Renken & Kuehlken
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
10 NO. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

Lovely Flowers
Arranged by
JAMES D. ROUGH EDITH C. BARLETTA
The Flower Shop, Inc.
45 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 0101

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as
$1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
59 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
Silverware, Watches
Telechron Clocks
REMODELING PERSONAL JEWELRY
our specialty
565 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 3692

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RODNEY'S
Hairdressing
Where Hairstyling Is Created to Suit the Individual
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
149 SEVENTH AVE. NEvins 8-3680

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, House Furnishings and General Repairing
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7714
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

DUKE
FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers, Fruit, Groceries
336 Flatbush Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
STerling 3-8742

Rosedale Florist
Flowers for Everybody

521 Ocean Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
BUckminster 2-7010

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Serving Greater New York and New Jersey
The CHAMPION Laundry 456 W. 55th Street New York City Columbus 5-8164
HOMESTYLE Laundry 105 Walnut Street Montclair, N. J. Montclair 2-0081
OVER HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

Flowers
Anywhere *Any Time*
MARTIN THEISS
1203 Lexington Ave., nr. 82 St.
RH. 4-4517
Formerly at 77th and Lexington Ave.

C. G. Johnson Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
Electrical Contractors
and
Engineers
140 West 42nd Street
Wisconsin 7-5986

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

PICARD
GOWNS, HATS and HOSIERY
116 FIFTH AVENUE Phone Pelham 1470
HATS
hand made beautiful creations from $2.95 to $4.95
Gowns and Hosiery, Reasonable

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PORT CHESTER

FINAL SALE
SUITS and OVERCOATS, $21.75
Were Up to $40
MEN'S SHIRTS, $1.29
Were $1.65 to $2.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

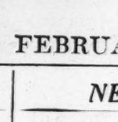
FLEMING'S
Where young men find the wearables they like.
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
"Thriftily We Sale Along", Saving Our Customers' Money"
SALE OF:
Furniture
Axminster Rugs
Linens
NOW GOING ON
Mid-Winter Sale
Furniture and Rugs
The Wallace Co.

DAINTY CAKES
PASTRIES and COOKIES
That Help Make Your Party A Success
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market



ORDER BY PHONE 6160
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats
B & M FOOD MARKET
469 Main Street

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

Our 20th Year
Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y
Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78—7380

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen
and
Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE

VAN INGEN
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write
Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

INSURE IN HATCH-HILL INSURANCE Store 5795
HATCH-HILL INC
62 East Avenue Rochester, N.Y.
Plate Glass Insurance

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
170 LYELL AVENUE
'blue coal'—Coke
MAIN 18

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, VACUUMS
11 SPENCER PLACE

HARWOOD BEAUTY SHOP

All Branches of Hairdressing
Harwood Bldg. Scardale, N. Y
Room 223 Phone Scars. 5777

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Sam John Schlosser
Designer of Harmonious Interiors
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch. 2591

SAGAMORE MARKET
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Sea Foods
90 Garth Road Scarsdale, N. Y. Ph. Scars. 4616, 7, 8
136 Sagamore Road Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone Tuck. 6310

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
MAYTAG and APEX
Washing Machines
Sales and Service
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. E. TILY
Milk and Cream
316 Nottingham Rd. Tel. 6-1472

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

TROY

RUN-PROOF STOCKINGS
1.35 Value 1.00
VASA'S
GLOVES, HOSIERY SHOP
452 Broadway Tel. 7054
Mail Orders Filled
Kid Glove Repairing

For Complete Line of Dairy Products
Call NORTH TROY 56
Anderson Dairy Farms
route 40
Buy your ice cream at our dairy.

You can own a smart new 5-passenger 1939 Buick 2-Door Sedan for only
$999.00
Delivered at TROY, N. Y.
TROY BUICK CO., INC.
2781-91 Sixth Avenue, Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Fowler & Sellars Company
The Shopping Center
Hardware—House Furnishings
80 Main Street Tel. W. P. 4300

RADIO Repairs
ALSO WASHERS
and all Electrical Appliances
Nominal charges.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

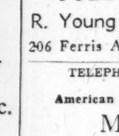
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

FINAL
Cleanup on All
OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1270

YONKERS

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-1400



We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
This Week-End
Special Prices on
Quality Foods
Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9155

PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

Party Fun

Who Are The Great?

Give each player a pencil and a sheet of paper, preferably with lines numbered. Appoint an umpire, who has no part in the contest. Draw a letter of the alphabet at random from a hat containing slips of paper with a letter on each slip. Set a time limit and ask each contestant to write the names of as many persons of historic fame as he can remember—the names beginning with this letter.

When the umpire announces, "Time up," he determines who has the longest list, takes it from the player (the other players retaining their lists), and begins reading the names aloud. Any player may challenge any name read; and the one whose list is being examined must then identify the person by some event. If he does so to the satisfaction of the umpire, he gets two points for this name, and the challenger has two points taken off his score. If he cannot give a proper identification, the score is reversed. Each unchallenged name counts one point. The umpire's decisions may become confused and inconsistent, which adds to the fun.

When the first list is finished, it may be that another player is then found to have a higher score, in which case his list must be run through the same test.

The players may expand the rules, by majority vote, as they find it desirable to do so, in the course of the game.—C. D., Erie, Pa.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: "A man in Cambridge, Mass., is reported to have seen the same movie 144 times." Alas, who hasn't?

Detroit News: Nobody could fool New York's big businessmen with a $500 gold brick. They never buy one unless the price is over a million.

Humorist: "Is riding motorcycles inside a tin shed while it is hailing outside a new sport in the U. S.?" asks a correspondent. He keeps getting this broadcast when he tunes in to America on his short-wave set.

Parliamentary Practice

Part-Term Election

Question: Bylaws provide that officers shall be elected at the semiannual meeting, and also that "vacancies . . . shall be filled by appointment by the board until the regular meeting following," at which time the members elect to fill the unexpired term.

At the annual meeting, the Sunday School Superintendent resigned. (a) Was it in order to elect someone at that meeting? or should the Board have appointed someone until the next regular meeting?

(b) Does the "regular meeting" following mean the next business meeting or the next exact date set for the election of officers, which in our case in the semiannual meeting?

Answer: (a) As a rule it is inadvisable to elect someone to fill an unexpired term at the same meeting at which the former officer resigns, unless the meeting is the one designed for elections, since members should have notice. In this case it may be considered that this particular office could be filled at the same meeting without affecting the interests of absentees; and if no objection was voiced, the procedure could be considered allowed.

To be strictly obedient to the bylaw, the Board should have appointed, or, if that would mean a longer term of appointment than is implied in the bylaw provisions, it would have been in order to accept the resignation, and adopt a motion that when the meeting adjourned, it adjourned to a time two weeks to a month distant. At the adjourned meeting, being a continuation of a regular session, the election could be held. Meanwhile, the Board could fill the office temporarily by appointment.

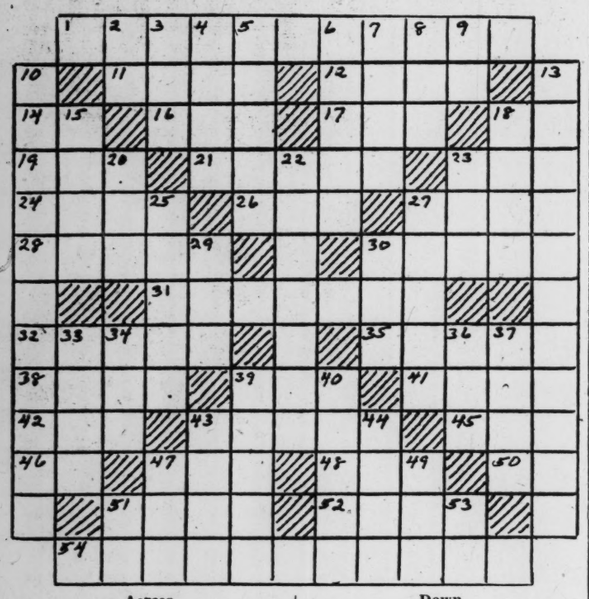
(b) It means the next date set in the bylaws for a meeting, whether semiannual, annual, quarterly, or monthly. It would not apply to a special or called meeting. Any meeting fixed in the bylaws is a regular meeting, unless otherwise designated.

Little Chauncey

"The cup probably wasn't real silver anyway!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you were in Haarlem, you would also be where?
11—Of what legendary king of Britain did Shakespeare write?
12—What would contain troparia (pl.)?
14—What is Latin for "and"?
16—Did Louis Bleriot's ship move in air or sea?
17—What exclamation is sometimes used to urge on an animal?
18—Town of Lake Providence is in what State (abbr.)?
19—If you were a savage, what would be your abode?
21—What nose is acquiline?
23—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
24—Shilka River of Asia is formed by Ingoda and what other river?
26—What term indicates a hank of twine?
27—A wick and oil might be used in what?
28—Where was Robert Louis Stevenson's Vailima?
30—What pass through terret of a harness?
31—Who was father of the Hebrews?
32—What Hawaiian salutation expresses greetings and farewell?
35—Is Louis Berlioz best remembered for his prose, poetry, or music?
38—What is a kind of layer cake spread with jam or cream (pl.)?
39—Decay.
41—According to Proverbs, who "hath many friends"?
42—What possessive pronoun is used in referring to Biblical Herodias?
43—Shadow of a gnomon indicates what (pl.)?
45—What was first name of author of "War and Peace"?
46—What suffix is used to form collective numerals?
47—What weight was used in ancient Rome?
48—Would you eat, don, or row a timbale?
50—Doctor (abbr.).
51—If you were playing a game in which you were trying to get a vacant corner, what would you be?
52—Who was Greek god of love?
54—What river is called Father of Waters?

Down

2—What is name of a North Syrian deity?
3—Reception.
4—What would a coiffeur dress?
5—Opposite of truth.
6—Where is Utah's State Agricultural College?
7—What is name of gulf between Arabia and Africa?
8—What word indicates maiden family name of a married woman?
9—What abbreviated musical direction means "from the sign"?
10—Who was father of Jehu?
13—What instrument, resembling a grand piano, was in use for the 16th to 18th century?
15—What is another name for the tunny?
18—Portray.
20—Who is often linked with Dick and Harry?
22—What is the name of an African stork?
23—A capuchin monkey is known as what?
25—Whose son was Japheth?
27—What nocturnal mammal resembles a monkey?
29—What is the sleeveless outer garment worn by Arabs?
30—The criosphinx has head of what animal?
33—What was a kind of song such as Schumann and Schubert wrote?
34—How would a poet write "over"?
36—What is yellow ocher?
37—How would you describe a birthday cake?
39—Who painted the picture, "Lamentation for Christ"?
40—Joyce Kilmer wrote a poem entitled what?
43—What woman is one of the greatest British pianists?
44—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
47—A motor coach is what?
49—What toy would amuse a child?
51—Mixed type.
53—What was nationality of Ponce de Leon (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Market Day in Normandy

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Emma Easton Newman, Los Angeles

Tranquil Scene in the French Village of Villedieu

Vocations

With Quilted Chintz

Knowing that many people have an odd bed that does not match with other pieces of room furnishings, one woman saw many possibilities in the new quilted chintz that is on the market.

She covers completely even an old iron bed, then makes coverlet and dresser scarf, and has a complete room ensemble that is attractive. For people with a desire for more elaborate accessories she makes the bed coverings and spreads of quilted satins.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, *and he will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.*—ISAIAH 55:7.

In Lighter Vein

In the Webster Household

"Pa, what is Christmas?"

"Today it's the only time of the year when folks hang up their stockings at home instead of in Washington."

Just Ducky!

Officer: "Hey! Pull over to the curb, lady. Do you know you were doing 75?"

Gladys: "Isn't it marvelous—and I just learned to drive yesterday."—Long Beach Sun.

Tried

"Why haven't you pressed your trousers?" roared the sergeant-major.

"I had them under the mattress all night, but I'm such a light sleeper," replied the recruit meekly.—Wall St. Journal.

Not For Him!

"Why don't you advertise?" asked the canvasser of a man in a small way of business.

"Because I'm against advertising," the man answered.

"But why?"

"It won't leave a man any time," was the reply, "I advertised once last year and the consequence was I was so busy that I didn't have time to go fishing the whole summer."

Ahem!

"What's the best side for Uncle Sam to take in European affairs?"

"The outside."

That Man's in Again!

Ringmaster: "Who broke that trapeze?"

Acrobat: "I did, with my little acts."

Two of a Kind

First Salesman: "I made a lot of friends for the company today."

Second Salesman: "I didn't sell a thing either."—Bee-Hive.

When Mistakes Pay

"How do you make such a hit in society?"

"Well, you see, I mistake all the debutantes for society leaders and all the society leaders for debutantes."

In Reverse

The late Justice Day was a man of decidedly small stature, while his son was a big, sturdy fellow standing six feet four.

When Day introduced this fine, upstanding young man to Chief Justice White, the latter gazed upon the pair for a moment, and then with a chuckle exclaimed: "Ah, I see—a block off the old chip!"

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between an Ordinary Magnet and an Electromagnet?

A magnet may be defined as a stone or piece of iron or steel that has the power of attracting other bits of iron or steel. An ordinary magnet, such as the horseshoe-shaped steel bar with which children play, is known as a permanent magnet. It is called "permanent" because it holds its magnetism for a considerable period of time.

An electromagnet, on the other hand, consists essentially of a soft iron core (instead of hardened steel) in a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed. It becomes magnetized the instant the current starts to flow, and loses its magnetism when the current stops.

A bar of steel may be made into a permanent magnet by stroking it with another magnet, or by placing it inside a coil of insulated wire through which a direct current is passed. You are probably familiar with the use of permanent magnets as needles in the magnetic type of compass.

An electromagnet has two points of difference from ordinary magnets: First, the soft iron core loses its magnetism instantly when the electric current is turned off; and, second, its magnetism varies directly with the strength of the current flowing through its coils, and when a strong current is used, it has a much greater magnetic strength than any permanent magnet.

Electromagnets are used in many electrical devices, such as buzzers and doorbells, in which their utility lies in their ability to gain and lose their magnetism with great rapidity. Electromagnets also find use in foundries and factories. With giant movable cranes, they are used to lift great weights of pig iron or other metal and carry it to where it is to be stored or loaded —W. P. Keasbey.

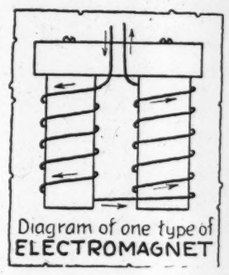


Diagram of one type of ELECTROMAGNET

Daily Anecdote

A Helping Hand

A young reporter on a New York newspaper was once accompanying William Jennings Bryan on one of his presidential campaigns, when his paper ordered him to return to New York. Short of funds, the reporter telegraphed for an advance, but received no reply.

Deeply troubled, the young man stood in the railroad station and counted his money. After much figuring, he decided that if he ate only one meal a day, gave no tips, and bought no refreshments, he could reach Washington, where he could cash a check. Meanwhile, Mr. Bryan, with his secretaries and the reporters, had entered the station and boarded a train to continue westward.

Suddenly, as the disconsolate young reporter stood in line to buy his ticket, he felt a touch upon his shoulder. It was Bryan.

"I was observing you from the train," said Mr. Bryan, "and I noticed you were counting your money with an extremely troubled expression. Are you short of funds?"

"Well," answered the young man, "I could use $10."

"Here's $20," said Mr. Bryan.

Though fighting, day and night, for a chance to serve a Nation, the Great Commoner was never too busy to serve a single individual in his hour of need.

Odds and Ends

For Refrigeration

Six million tons of ice are used annually by American railroads in the transportation of food products.

Spring House Cleaning

It is estimated that in recent years, dust storms in western Kansas carried away from 40 to 80 tons of top soil per acre.

Release the Bonds

An obstinate man does not hold opinions, but they hold him.—Pope.

How It Starts

Weakness on both sides is, as we know, the motto of all quarrels.—Voltaire.

Sitting Pretty

Monitor Camera Club from Elaine Sturm, Manitowoc, Wis.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sir Bob White

Los Angeles

One afternoon a crested quail appeared in the chicken yard of a residence in a thickly populated section, about a mile from a large public park where thousands of the birds may be found. This quail was fully grown, with jaunty tasseled crest and glossy plumage—the epitome of trim self-sufficiency.

At first the bird was quite wary, and whirred away like a bullet whenever anyone appeared; but gradually he learned that no sinister plots were harbored against him, and soon he ate with the chickens without fear.

The flock of poultry was made up of a number of hens and some half-grown cockrels and pullets. Among these pullets was one considerably smaller than the rest. Because some chickens, like some of their owners, seem to be selfish and impolite, it became necessary to fence off a portion of the yard and so separate this smaller pullet from the rest of the flock.

As soon as Sir Bob White felt at home, he adopted this waif. One day the small pullet escaped from her enclosure into the larger one with the other chickens. But her feathered guard followed and protected her perfectly from any imposition.

Just let one of those unmannerly chickens as much as come near the little pullet, and her dynamic little bodyguard would promptly drive it away! And as time went on, there being no further need of the separate enclosure, it was removed.

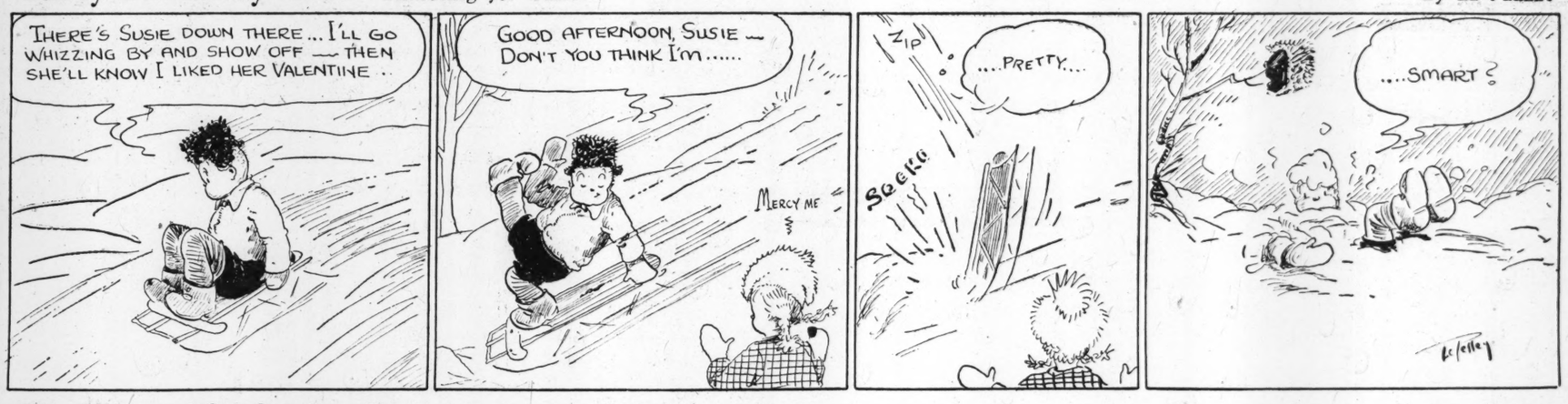
One morning "Bob" was nowhere to be found. He vanished as suddenly as he had appeared. Perhaps he considered his duty completed, and sallied forth in search of another unprotected ladybird. Who can tell?

Quotation for Today

WORK is a stimulus to work and loafing a stimulus to laziness.—W. M. HUNT.

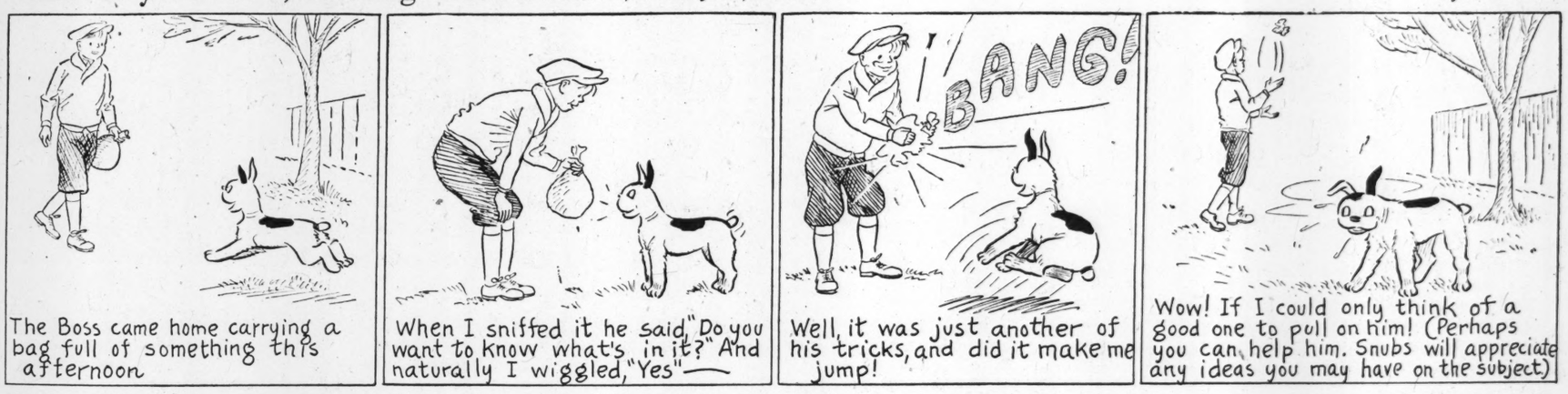
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tumbling for Susie*

By LE PELLEY


THERE'S SUSIE DOWN THERE... I'LL GO WHIZZING BY AND SHOW OFF — THEN SHE'LL KNOW I LIKED HER VALENTINE..
GOOD AFTERNOON, SUSIE — DON'T YOU THINK I'M.....
MERCY ME
ZIP
....PRETTY....
SQEEK
....SMART?

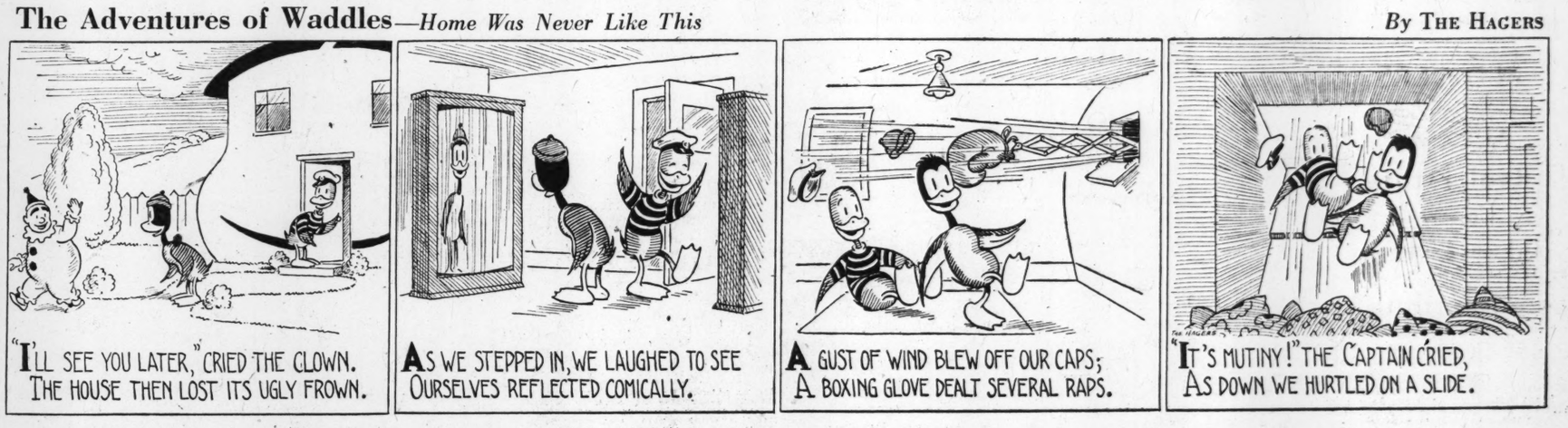
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Address Is One, Norway St., Boston*

By CARMACK


The Boss came home carrying a bag full of something this afternoon
When I sniffed it he said "Do you want to know what's in it?" And naturally I wiggled, "Yes"—
BANG!
Well, it was just another of his tricks, and did it make me jump!
Wow! If I could only think of a good one to pull on him! (Perhaps you can help him. Snubs will appreciate any ideas you may have on the subject.)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Home Was Never Like This*

By THE HAGERS


"I'LL SEE YOU LATER," CRIED THE CLOWN. THE HOUSE THEN LOST ITS UGLY FROWN.
AS WE STEPPED IN, WE LAUGHED TO SEE OURSELVES REFLECTED COMICALLY.
A GUST OF WIND BLEW OFF OUR CAPS; A BOXING GLOVE DEALT SEVERAL RAPS.
"IT'S MUTINY!" THE CAPTAIN CRIED, AS DOWN WE HURTLED ON A SLIDE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fishing at Midterm

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is going to Florida for barracuda; congressional Democrats are going to the country for information. The President, following his admirable practice of stepping out of the stream of routine occasionally to do a bit of thinking, will probably bring back much more than fish. The House Democrats, after a caucus to promote unity, seem united at least on a project to drag the bays and backwaters of public opinion and find out what the folks back home are thinking. The results of these midterm fishing expeditions are expected to determine where the New Deal goes between now and 1940.

Mr. Roosevelt has more than a little stocktaking to do. In some respects he faces harder tests than at any time since he came to power. The emergency pressures which gave the New Deal such tremendous impetus in 1933 have largely subsided. The President's use of the word "emergency" in describing the relief situation weakened rather than strengthened his case. Much of the reform ardor has gone. The New Deal has come to look to many voters much like any regime bent on keeping power. Relief politics, and even the politics normally practiced by any Administration in making the American system work, have been more in the public eye than ideals of a better America.

And politically the President's finesse has appeared to be on vacation at times lately. Confronted by a combination of revived Republicans and unpurged Democrats, he has played skilfully enough to cover the fact that on methods, if not on objectives, he no longer commands a majority of Congress. But failure to make more progress in reviving business confidence, appointments which may consolidate left-wing supporters but upset others, starting a hopeless battle with the Senate over patronage, and flare-ups over "misquotation," do not reflect the adroitness the President has led us to expect.

At the same time Congress is far from sure of itself, particularly the conservative Democrats. Some of them have been made uneasy by evidences of support for the President's ideas on relief and foreign policy. There has been some hedging on relief and the isolationists have manifestly been afraid to open up a debate on foreign policy. The relief and arms programs have large expenditures behind them and spending is politically hard to oppose.

In this field of public spending others beside the President and Congressmen should be casting about for leading; the people themselves must soon make up their minds whether recovery and real relief of unemployment can be obtained by spending. And they must examine the alternatives of foreign policy as they have not attempted to do since 1917.

Increase Which Pensions?

IT MAY be news to some that the American Veterans Association, popularly associated with the idea of economy in military pensions in the United States, actually favors liberalizing some kinds of pensions. Cornelius H. Bull, general counsel for the Association, appearing recently before the House of Representatives committee on World War veterans legislation, urged the committee to report a bill substantially increasing the $30 a month paid to widows or dependents of men who died from injuries or diseases incident to their war service.

He declared his organization in favor of greater generosity to those who thus made the heaviest sacrifices of war and to veterans disabled in the line of duty or whose disability could reasonably be presumed to have been incurred in the service. This, however, is not the most numerous group of veterans and veterans' dependents in the country.

A bill sponsored by the American Legion is before the same committee which would pay pensions to the surviving widow, child or children of any honorably discharged veteran who served ninety days or more during the World War. The term "widow" would be interpreted to mean not only a wife of a veteran at the time of his service, but anyone he may have married up to May 13, 1939. The cost of pensions on this scale has not yet been calculated by the Veterans Administration, but it clearly would run into billions on top of the compensations paid or pledged to veterans.

The number of beneficiaries under the American Legion bill would obviously be much larger than the simple number of those who made actual and tangible sacrifices in the World War. It would include, for example, a young woman born shortly after the war was over and married last year to a man who spent three months comfortably fed and housed in an American training camp.

The question is whether the basis of America's generosity is compensation to those who lost loved ones or suffered incapacitation as a result of the war. The answer to that question is not the same as to the question of which group casts the larger vote in congressional elections.

Old Colony Abandonment

ACTION on the proposed abandonment of the New Haven railroad's Old Colony division hangs on the outcome of a case now pending in the New York Court of Appeals in which the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission is disputing the receivers' right to abandon the line. Even though the Court may uphold the Commission the decision will not alter conditions which compel the trustees to ask permission of the I. C. C., to discontinue service.

Doubtless the Public Utilities Commission will receive strong public backing for its effort to keep the line going. But the public should face the fact that the Old Colony branch is no longer meeting its operating expenses to say nothing of paying its fixed charges on a top-heavy capital structure in the face of declining revenues. The Government has helped the railroads considerably through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Such loans, however, do not change basic economic factors which have caused financial distress.

The Old Colony has been especially hard hit by competition from trucks, buses and automobiles. It is possible that on such short-haul divisions paralleled by a network of good public highways, revenues may never rise sufficiently for the rails to regain a firm economic grip. This can only be determined by careful surveys of transportation conditions in the affected railroad areas. An open-minded attitude on the part of the public will help in working out a solution.

Discovery

DISCOVERY by Bela Imredy of the existence of Jewish blood in his family probably was not the only reason, possibly not even the prime reason, for his resignation from the Premiership in Hungary. That Dr. Imredy stressed this reason in a speech before his colleagues of the National Union Party, however, throws into dramatic highlight the question of racial persecution.

For Dr. Imredy is an anti-Semite. He has been urging anti-Semitic legislation upon the Hungarian Parliament. Thus Dr. Imredy's program has been directed at racial elements which he now finds are part of his own human make-up. Legally, under the laws he had proposed for Hungary, as under the Nuremberg laws in Germany, Dr. Imredy would not be classed as a Jew. But he declares that his position has become "inconsistent."

Yet that position is no less consistent than that of supposedly 100 per cent Aryans. For there is no persecution of race or nation in which the persecutors can escape its dire effects. The human race is so interdependent that no section of it can long be kept in distress without inviting distress for other sections. The post-World War depression in Germany—for which German leaders with some justification blame the treaties of peace—engendered depression over a considerable part of the earth. Economic oppression of Jews has brought economic losses to the world community, including those who discriminate against them.

Indeed, moral effects of mistaken racial policies fall heavier on those making the mistake than on those who are the first but not the only ones to suffer from them. Loving one's neighbor is a policy quite as beneficial to the one expressing the love as to the one receiving it. It is a policy as necessary to the well-being of the one as to that of the other. As men make this discovery, they need make no other to learn the inconsistency of an opposite policy.

The National Police Academy

ALTHOUGH the Federal Bureau of Investigation had its inception in 1908, it was little known by the people of America until the last decade. During this period a crime wave of unparalleled proportions swept the United States culminating in a long series of spectacular kidnappings which aroused public opinion to demand action.

The enormity of these crimes resulted in the passing of legislation which greatly extended the authority of the F. B. I. and gave to its members the power to arrest and to carry firearms. Whereas the Bureau had previously been simply an investigating body, it now became the most effective agency for the apprehension of criminals. Much of its success can be attributed to the willingness of most municipal and state police forces to cooperate.

The National Police Academy conducted by the F. B. I. with the purpose of training executives and instructors of municipal, county, and state law-enforcement agencies in systematic crime detection is doing much to improve the co-operation between police organizations not only in the United States but in several foreign countries.

It is well to realize that even when G-men are not making the headlines of the daily press they are carrying on their work in efficient if not spectacular fashion. Through the conduct of the National Police Academy the F. B. I. is helping to make society's war against crime a winning one.

Russia in the Arctic

Book News of the Day

ARCTIC exploration and development has been perhaps the most spectacular and certainly one of the most useful achievements of the Soviet régime in Russia. Never before in history has so large a part of the earth's surface as the Soviet Arctic been systematically "conquered" by a unified national effort, commanded from a single point and assisted by the total human and material resources of a centralized state. Dramatic aspects of this work have been described by several writers, but Dr. T. A. Taracouzio is the first to provide, in SOVIETS IN THE ARCTIC (New York: Macmillan. $7.50), a complete, scholarly account.

* * *

Equipped with the necessary knowledge of the Russian language, Dr. Taracouzio examined all the voluminous Soviet materials on arctic exploration, including the numerous technical publications and newspaper reports. He has included in his book not only a large bibliography, but also thirty-four appendices and an elaborate series of maps and charts. The results of his studies have been condensed into 369 readable pages.

For Russia, arctic exploration is more important than for any other country. Almost one third of the land in the Soviet Union lies beyond latitude 62 degrees N., and this area of 5,700,000 square kilometers contains immense resources in timber, furs, fish, and mineral deposits. Several of Russia's largest rivers flow into Arctic waters, and the Northeast Passage affords the only direct means of communication by sea between Russia's east and west coasts.

* * *

Dr. Taracouzio provides a brief but adequate history of pre-revolutionary Russia's Arctic regions, which were casually and spasmodically explored and exploited. He then describes fully the amazing development of the past 20 years. The author notes, although he does not stress, a historical incident which later became of incalculable importance. The Czar's Government exiled to the Arctic many Bolshevik revolutionaries, including Joseph Stalin, who thus gained a personal interest in this region. Arctic development assumed its present proportions only after Stalin became a supreme dictator.

The author is disturbed by disputes over sovereignty in the Arctic, due to Soviet insistence upon its "sector theory," promulgated in 1926, but not yet accepted by any other country. The Soviet theory's "unfortunate obscurity," in the author's opinion, jeopardizes a harmonious solution for the Arctic problem, which can be achieved only by a thorough understanding of the issues involved, accompanied by an "immediate concentration of action envisaging a just distribution of the benefits offered by a civilized Arctic."

D. B.

More Than One Kind of Defense Needed

Razor-Blade Aviators

FROM tropic lands comes a wood known as balsa. It is as light as the proverbial feather; a man could juggle a chunk of it as big as a wardrobe trunk and never lose the part in his hair. In most American homes there is a plentiful supply of discarded razor blades. From the great chemical laboratories in recent years has come a marvelous cement, made from nitrocellulose, which dries almost instantly. Put these three seemingly unconnected facts together and you have the reason why tomorrow America will have so many fledgling aviators she won't know what to do with them.

I have two stalks of that flier crop growing in my home right now. They have turned the house into something resembling a hangar. A table in the basement is covered with balsa wood shavings, odd bits of sandpaper, old razor blades, blueprints, and assorted bottles of "dope"—technical term for the stuff used to cover the outer surfaces of planes, a sort of a cross between the nitrocellulose cement and the lacquer made from the same base.

The attic is cluttered with small model planes, long since completed and forgotten. The bedroom of each boy is filled with more of the same, attached to the ceiling with strings so they will soar and zoom with the breeze. The magazine stands in the living room and on the front porch are littered with aviation periodicals which print everything from detailed plans of the latest Czech bomber to hair-raising pulp fiction of the aerial variety.

Aviation flew into my house about six years ago, when the boys were nine and seven years old respectively. They started out with small kits bought at the 10-cent store—just a few strips of balsa, a blueprint, some glue, tissue paper, and "dope." On their basement workbench they labored, now cutting with a razor blade, now sanding the pieces smooth, now gluing them together, now covering the fuselage with tissue paper, now covering it with dope. The last step was to attach the propeller to the nose, string a rubber band through the fuselage for a motor, wind the propeller, and take the ship outdoors for a trial spin. It might fly gracefully a few feet; more often it would nosedive or stall.

That went on, summer and winter, month after month, year after year. It was somewhat of an annoyance. I didn't dare lay a razor blade around carelessly or it would wind up in the basement as an aviation tool. I didn't like the odor of the cement and the "dope." My wife grumbled at having to sweep up shavings and at having her curtains torn by ill-starred launchings tried in the living room on rainy days. But we didn't say a great deal, for it was a harmless and comparatively inexpensive pastime for the youngsters, and we figured they would outgrow it in time. In the meantime, the best thing to do was to humor childish whims and laugh at childish efforts.

But the childish efforts never vanished; they turned into adolescent skill. Nowadays the boys turn out huge models—of four-foot wingspread and more—from their own plans and from material they pick up at large instead of in assembled kits. They string almost enough rubber through the fuselage to turn the propeller of a real plane. They can set the rudder and tail surfaces so the planes will lift gracefully to an altitude of thirty feet or so, bank as neatly as a soaring bird, and come back toward the launcher in the manner of a boomerang for as good a landing as a transcontinental transport.

These boys—and thousands like them all over the country—can build model airplanes that are almost exact duplicates of the big ones making aviation history today, and what is more can fly them just as well in proportion. They know so much about aviation that I actually believe they could take a real plane off the ground and do a passable piece of flying with it.

All this, of course, has had an effect on me. By the process of absorption I have become an aviation expert. I know my way around among aviation terms—struts, ailerons, rudders, flippers, props, and joysticks. To me, the famous planes of wartime seem like old friends—Fokker D-7's, Nieuports, Camels, Albatrosses. The boys have taught me the best points of the famous planes of today—Boeings, Lockheeds, Wacos, Severskys, Mr. Mulligans, and many others. I can tell you the wingspread of the China Clipper, I can tell you the bore and stroke of the Wasp motor. But I have never been a foot off the ground or even sat in an airplane cockpit. All I have is a newly acquired interest—which is why a bird flying to my basement may one day see me, too, trimming off a hunk of balsa wood with a rusty razor blade and preparing to uncork a bottle of nitrocellulose cement.

CHESTER L. SHAW

North . . South . . East . . West

Technical Defenses

By Frank L. Perrin

THE observing layman and the somewhat more critical expert who read or listen to the testimony and arguments upon motions designed to induce the court to grant a mistrial or discharge the accused during the hearing of criminal cases, sometimes marvel at the protection afforded those whose only hope of escaping punishment is through some blunder or mistake by the people's prosecutor. One is inclined to the conclusion that the trend of decisions in both the trial and appellate courts has for years encouraged a resort to technical defense rather than a trial to determine the weight of conflicting testimony.

It is possible to view, without undue prejudice, the once picturesque but now somewhat drab and threadbare panorama disclosed in the return engagement of the Hines trial in New York. The thrills are missing. The atmosphere of suspense has been dissipated. Probably in the estimation of the public generally, and of lawyers as a whole, preponderant evidence of guilt was adduced at the first trial which was interrupted by a technical objection offered by the defense and sustained by the Court. In the second trial it is mainly the task of the State to avoid a possibly reversible technical error.

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Just why, it may be asked, has it been possible to attach to wholly reasonable laws and practices the stigma of popular disrespect for what many regard as professional trickery and a resort to every possible subterfuge to protect the guilty from the results of their own vice or folly? It is a human propensity to go to extremes in all things. In one era, or one generation, the tendency may be to impose undue and undeserved penalties upon offenders against the criminal code. It was once regarded as just to impose the extreme penalty upon one who stole a pig, a horse or a cow. In Massachusetts many who practiced witchcraft were put to death by legal decree.

Our own and preceding generations have sought to avoid and in some measure condone some of what are regarded as the grievous mistakes and injustices of our forebears. Perhaps we have succeeded far too well. What mitigation revised and possibly improved codes have not offered has been supplied by judges, commentators and ingenious advocates. Many convenient doors have been opened through which the accused walks out of court to return to his depredations.

It is not in cases where proof of guilt is lacking and resort is made by judge and jury to the convenient Scottish verdict of "not proven" that justice signally fails and the public conscience is offended. The weakness of our modern practice and procedure is revealed in the conduct and disposal of cases where the State is able to prove and sometimes undertakes to prove too conclusively the guilt or guilty intent of the accused. It is the defendant who must seek to overcome this preponderance of proof of guilt who resorts to the specious but effective plea that his cause is being prejudiced unnecessarily and unreasonably in the eyes of a jury of his peers.

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There are those valid and convincing defenses which can be made by or in behalf of the guilty as well as the innocent. The presumption of innocence which maintains until guilt is proved beyond a reasonable doubt imposes upon the State and the representatives of the people a sufficient burden. To this there should no longer be added, by statute or by precedent, the duty of providing sentimental safeguards to protect the offender. Until it is declared by common consent that the criminal code is too severe in its strictures, and that the offenses defined and forbidden should go unpunished in some instances and be punished in others, the way of the transgressor should be made a little more difficult when he is called upon to answer.

It should not be that the public prosecutor in any court must, having been honestly convinced of the guilt of those whom he accuses, be chiefly concerned lest he permit a reversible error to be committed. Precedents which defense counsel is able to cite to both court and prosecutor hold before both the fear of being overruled upon appeal. It was this fear, rather than doubt of guilt, which determined the course of the first Hines trial. It is this same fear which is being magnified in the Manhattan court room during the second trial.

The Wide Horizon

Two Paths to Peace?

By Sisley Huddleston

PARIS

TWO theories of peacemaking confront each other in Europe. According to one school of political thought, the democratic countries should keep in the closest contact with the totalitarian countries, should never cease to negotiate, and should miss no opportunity of entering into bilateral agreements. According to the other school of political thought, the democratic countries should refuse to talk until they are in a position to fight, and should decline to sign any papers of a partial character as distinct from comprehensive treaties which would secure (it is hoped) the peace of Europe as a whole.

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Curiously enough, the French Socialists who have, until lately, always urged negotiations, and have supported all the peace pacts which have been drawn up since the World War, are now the most skeptical. On the Nationalist side, there is a general desire to come to terms.

The argument against tête-à-tête conversations and bilateral accords is that they may be used to immobilize the democratic countries while the totalitarian countries pursue their designs elsewhere. Thus Italy makes friends with England at the same time as it reveals its claims on France; apparently with the object of obtaining British support, or at any rate British neutrality, in its quarrel with France. Germany similarly establishes relations of good neighborliness with France precisely at the moment when it verbally attacks England.

If one regards the policy of bilateral accords purely as a somewhat cynical diplomatic game, it is obvious that there are many advantages for the Rome-Berlin axis in separating France and England from each other, and in detaching them both from Eastern Europe. Italy has already played the peacemaker in Munich, apparently preventing the war over Czechoslovakia between Germany on one side and France and England on the other; and while it enabled Germany to get enormous benefits, it too received from the grateful democratic countries a substantial reward in the shape of official recognition of the Abyssinian conquest. Now that Germany is the friend of France, will it not in its turn interpose its good offices between France and Italy in order to obtain for Italy various concessions?

If this were indeed the purpose of such seesaw diplomacy, it would be impossible to deny a certain cleverness to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. But there is, according to the critics of the Franco-German agreement, still more behind. It has become clear that Germany is preparing to back up the independence of the Ukraine.

The Ukraine, which is one of the richest parts of Europe in the raw materials of which Germany stands in need, would come under Germany's protection. It would be, to all intents and purposes, a German colony. Its independence would be achieved at the expense of Russia and of Poland, in which countries forty-odd million Ukrainians live.

There is also that little tip of the Czechoslovakian tail, formerly known as Subcarpathian Russia, and now rechristened Subcarpathian Ukraine. Since Germany virtually controls Czechoslovakian foreign policy, it can use this part of the Ukraine as a lever. That is why Poland was anxious to annex this region, or rather to bestow it on Hungary, in order that it would constitute a barrier to Germany's eastern expansion.

Now it is true that the Franco-German declaration can be interpreted as not only a promise by Germany not to attack France, but also as a promise by France not to attack Germany should Germany pursue its eastern march. There is a reservation concerning the special relations of the two governments with third powers, which are not to be affected by the declaration; but this is one of the subsidiary phrases.

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Against such diplomatic methods the other school of thought argues that if countries are to remain "enemies" until they agree on every subject, including those which are remote from the interests of one of them, then war does become inevitable. Surely, this school says, it is better to come to whatever agreements are immediately possible, and remove at least some causes of strife, and those the most important: For France to refuse the hand which Germany holds out to it would be a blunder; it would put France in the wrong and fasten a dreadful responsibility on it. Nor would it, in perpetuating the Franco-German feud, affect for the better the problem of Eastern Europe.

Nobody knows, though many people pretend to know, Germany's future policy. If it is to be aggressive in the East, it will probably continue to be aggressive despite French opposition—which may precipitate a clash. But if France and Germany have friendly relations, and agree to consult each other, it may well be that French influence, persuasive and peaceful, on the course of events, will not be negligible. Peace is surely to be conquered province by province, and cannot be won at one fell swoop.

These are the two theories of peacemaking in Europe. Which is right? Or are they both partly right and partly wrong?